

50c THE *50c*
H I S T O R Y

Francis of Hargrave.
JOHN of GAUNT,
KING of CASTILE, and LEON,
DUKE of LANCASTER,
AND
Father of HENRY IV,
KING of ENGLAND.

RELATING

His several Expeditions, and an Account of his
Right to the Kingdom of Spain.

WITH

His Marriages, Issue, and the Descendents from him
now existing.

Collected from Records, Manuscripts, and Historians,

By **ARTHUR COLLINS, Esq;**
It should have been added, that

*The collection is also from 2 or 3 Days
prior to the beginning it is more
extract from his life without acknowl-
-edgment. N. Y.*
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THE
LIFE and ACTIONS
OF
JOHN of GAUNT,
DUKE of *Lancaster*, &c.

JOHN of *GAUNT*, Duke of *Lancaster*, &c. was the fourth Son of King *Edward* the III^d, and being born ^a at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, *An.* 1340. (14 *Ed.* III.) had that Surname. On the Twenty-ninth of *September*, 16 *Edw.* III. (before he was Three Years of Age) He was ^b created Earl of *Richmond*, with a Grant in Tail General, of the Castles, Manors and Lands, belonging to that Earldom, as also all Pre-rogatives and Royalties, which *John*, late Duke of *Britanny* and *Richmond*, did enjoy; likewise in 17 *Edw.* III. a like ^c Grant of the Manor of *Daneby super Wyske* in *Com. Ebor.*

A 2

In

^a *T. Walf.* p. 134. ^b *Cart.* 16. *E.* 3. n. 2. ^c *Cart.* 17. *E.* 3. n. 25.

In 18 Edw. III. he had a Charter ^d for a Market every Week, at his Manor of *Bassingburne* in Com. *Cantab.*, and for a Fair every Year on the Eve and Day of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*, also six Days following. And for Markets at *Badburham* in the said County, and at *Cheshunt* in *Hertfordshire*, on the Monday every Week; likewise at *Baughes* in Com. *Ebor.* on the *Tuesday*; with two Fairs Yearly, one on the Eve and Day of *Barnabas* the Apostle, and two Days following; the other, on the Eve, and Day of St. *Giles* the *Abbot*, and two Days ensuing.

In 27 Edw. III. he had a Confirmation ^e of that Earldom of *Richmond*, with all the Castles, Manors, and Lands thereto belonging. And the Year following was one of those Peers, who, on the 28th of *August*, ^f constituted *Richard de Wymondeswold*, and others, their Proctors, to consent on their part to what should be agreed on between the King's Ambassadors, and those of *France*, before the *Pope*, not judicially, but as a private Person. In 29 Edw. III. being in the Fifteenth Year of his Age, he ^g attended on the King his Father in that Expedition then made into *France*, having on the *Downs* ^h received the Honour of Knighthood, with Prince *Lionel* his elder Brother, and Twenty-five other Noble young Gentlemen. The Army began their March from *Calais*, ⁱ the first of *November*, but being streightened for want of Provision, return'd again on the Twelfth without atchieving any memorable

^d Cart. 18 Edw. 3. n. 13. ^e Cart. 27. Edw. 3.
n. 33. ^f Rymers Fæd. Tom. 5. p. 797. ^g T. Wals. 162.
n. 40. ^h Knighton, p. 2609. ⁱ Barnes's Hist. of Edw.
3. p. 484, 485.

memorable Action, and a Truce being immediately concluded, the King, together with his Son, return'd into *England* the same Month. And, in order to recover *Berwick*, which had by Stratagem been taken by the *Scots* during his Absence, the King, three Days after his Arrival, set out for *Scotland*, attended by the Earl of *Richmond*, as appears from his being among the Witnesses to King *Edward Baliol's* Grant of the Crown of *Scotland* to his Father, ^k dated at *Rokesburgh*, *Jan. 20, 1356.* *29 Edw. III.* which was soon after the King had recover'd *Berwick*. In *31 Edw. III.* he had a Grant ^l in special Tail of the Castle and Lordship of *Lydel* in *Com. Northumb.* (wherein *Blanch*, the Widow of *Thomas Lord Wake*, had an Estate for Life,) which she then quitted with Remainder to the Crown.

In *33 Edw. III.* having obtain'd a special Dispensation from *Rome*, he was ^m married at *Reading* in *Berkshire*, the Sunday before *Rogation Sunday*, (being the *14th* of the *Kalends of June*) to his Cousin the Lady *Blanch*, second Daughter and Coheir to *Henry Plantagenet*, Duke of *Lancaster*, Earl of *Derby*, *Lincoln*, and *Leicester*, Steward of *England*, Lord of *Bergerac* and *Beaufort*, by ⁿ *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Lord Beaumont*, Cousin-German to Queen *Isabel*, Wife to King *Edward the IIId.* The eldest Daughter, the Lady *Maud*, was first married to *Ralph*, Son of *Ralph Earl of Stafford*;

^k *Rymer* præd. p. 832. ^l Ex magno Registro in Offic. *Ducat. Lanc.* tit. *Cumb.* ^m *Walsingb.* p. 166. & *M.S. vet. Angl.* in *Bibl. C. C. C. Cantabr.* c. 230. ⁿ *Aſſomole's Order of the Garter*, p. 684.

and secondly, to *William Duke of Bavaria, Earl of Henalt, Holland, and Zeland.* The Week after his Marriage, a solemn Just having been proclaimed ^o to be held at *London* for three Days, against all Comers, by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and One and Twenty Aldermen, He with his Father, Three Brothers, and Nineteen Great Lords of *England*, came privily in their Stead, and bearing the City Arms, both on their Shields and Surcoats, in the presence of the Kings of *France* and *Scotland*, then Prisoners in *England*, held the Field the whole three Days with great Honour, especially to the Satisfaction of the Citizens, while they took them really for what they seem'd; but were extreamly delighted when they understood the King himself, and his Sons, had done them the Honour to fight so gallantly under their Cognizance. The same Year he ^p attended his Royal Father in that grand Expedition made into *France*; and about ^q that time he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the *Garter*.

In 35 *Edw. III.* he obtain'd a special *Charter*, ^r for divers Privileges to himself, and the Heirs of his Body, by his Lady the said *Blanch*, *viz.* Return of Writs, Pleas of *Wythernam*, Felons Goods, &c. in all the Lordships and Lands, whereof he was then possess'd. And the same Year, having Issue ^s by her, and doing his Homage, had an Assignation of her purparty in all those Lands, whereof her Father died seized; *viz.* of the Castle and Manor of *Pontefract*, with

^o *Barnes*, p^{re}d. p. 564. ^p *Ibid.* p. 568. ^q *Aubmole*, p. 708.
^r *Cart.* 35. *Edw.* 3. n. 2. ^s *Rot. Fin.* 35. *Edw.* 3. m. 23

with the Manors of *Bradford, Almanbury, Alstafts, Wawnfield, Rothewell, Leeds, Roundebay, Scoles, Berewyk, Kepax, Alderton, Knottyngley*, with the Mill; *Beghale, Kamsale, Orifton, Elmesale, Akworth and Tanshelf*: Likewise of the Bailliwicks of *Osgoderas, Agbrigge, and Stayncros*; with the Bailliwick of the Honour of *Pontefract*, the annual Rent called *Castel-Ferme*, and Pleas and Perquisites of the Court. And of the Manors of *Kritelyng and Barlay*, of the Castle of *Pykering*, with the Soke; as also of the Manors of *Efyngwold and Scalby*; all in Com. *Ebor.* at that Time vauled at One Thousand One Hundred Fourscore and Seven Pounds, Three Shillings and Four Pence. Of the Castle and Manor of *Dunstanburgh*, with the Manors of *Shoplays, Stanfورد, Burton, and Emeldon*; as also of the Fishing of *Tweed* in Com. *Northumb.* valued at Two Hundred Twenty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, and Eight-Pence Farthing. Of the Wapentakes of *Leyland, Amunderneſſe, and Londesdale*; with the Manors of *Oves-Walton, Preston, Shingelton, Wriggeby, and Wra*; *Overton-Skerton*; the Towns of *Lancaster, and Slyne*; the Royal Bailliwick of *Blackbournshire*, the Office of Chief-Forester beyond *Ribble*, and of the Vaccarie of *Wyersdale* in Com. *Lanc.* valued at Four Hundred Thirty-Three Pounds, Four Shillings and One Farthing. Of the Manors of *Penwortham, Totyngton, and Rachedale*, of the Wapentake of *Clyderhowe*, with the Demesn Lands there: Of the Lordship of *Bouland*, the Vaccarie of *Bouland, and Blackbournshire*; of the Forest of *Blackbournshire*, and Park of *Igh-*

tenhull in Blackbournshire, all in the said County of Lancaster, valued at Five Hundred Forty-Nine Pound and One Farthing, per Annum.

Of the Manor of *Hynkley*, with the Bailliwick in *Com. Leic.* valued at Forty-Seven Pound, Eleven Shillings and Two-pence. Of the Castle and Manor of *Kenikworth*; the *Poole* and *Mill* there, with the Manors of *Watton*, *Shrewele*, *Radeſſle*, and *Aſthull* in *Com. War.* valued at Seventy-Two Pounds, Four Shillings and Two-pence, *per Annum*. Of the Manors of *Halton*, *Ronkore*, *More*, *Whitelawe*, *Congelton*, *Keteshale*, and *Bedeſtan*; with the Bailliwick of *Halton*, the Town of *Wyndenes*, and Serjeanty of *Wyndes*, in *Com. Ceftr.* valued at Three Hundred Twelve Pound, Eleven Shillings and Five-pence Farthing, *per Annum*.

As also ^t of the Manor of *Coggeshall*, with the Manors of *Cridelyng*, *Barley*, *Kilbourne*, *Toreſholme*, *Marchesden*, *Swanyngton*, *Paffenham*; and certain Lands in *Daventre* and *Hynkele*; the Mills at *Lilleburne*, and Manor of *Uggele* in *Com. Essex*.

Moreover, by Virtue of the King's Licence, he obtain'd a Grant ^u from *John Bishop of Lincoln*, *Richard Earl of Arundel*, and others, to himself, and her the said *Blanch*; and the Issue of their two Bodies lawfully begotten; of the Castle of *Bolinbroke*, with the Park, Knights Fees, and Advowſons of Churches thereto belonging. (the Town and Soke of *Bolingbroke*, with the Manors of *Sutton*, *Thoresby*, *Watbe*, and

^t *Pat. 35. Edw. 3. p. 2. n. 7.*
p. 3. m. 17.

^u *Pat. 35. Edw. 3.*

and *Idgoldmels*, in *Com. Linc.* excepted) Likewise of the Town, Manor, and Castle, of *Tutbury*, with the Towns of *Screpton*, *Marchington*, *Chalangwode*, *Uttoxatre*, *Adgarefle* and *Newburgh*, in *Com. Staff.* Of the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*, with the Manors of *Raundes* and *Rusheden*, in *Com. Northamp.* and of the Towns of *Brasington*, *Matlok*, and *Hertyngdon* in *Com. Derb.*

In 36 Edward III. on the Death of * *Maud*, (his Wife's Sister) the Widow of *William Duke of Bavaria*; (she dying without Issue, on *Palm-Sunday*, the same Year) he had in right of her, the Manor and Honour of *Leicester*, with the Mansion of *Deresford* in that County; the Mansion called the *Savoy*, in *Com. Midd.* The Manors of *Gymingham*, *Tunstede*, *Methwold*, *Thetford*, with the Hundreds of *Gallowe* and *Brothecros*, in *Com. Norff.* The Manors of *Rothewell*, *Navesby*, *Wish-ton*, *Glapthorne*; with the Leets of *Denford*, *Cotherstone*, and *Barton*, in *Com. Northamp.* The Manor of *Southo*, with the Ferme of the Towns of *Gomecestre*, and *Huntendon*. The Manors of *Hungerford* and *Esgarston*, in *Com. Berks*; the Manors of *Colingborne*, *Everle*, and *Lavinton*, in *Com. Wilts.* The Manor of *Kings-Somborne*, in *Com. South.* The Manors of *Langstoke*, *Weston* *juxta Odybam*, and *Hertele Com. Somers.* The Manor of *Newcastle under Lyne*, in *Com. Staff.* With the Manors of *Penkbul*, *Clayton*, *Sheprug*, *Wolstanton*, and *Shelton*, Members thereof: The Manor of *Minsterwörth*, and Castle of *Monmouth*, with the *Berton*, and Little *Monmouth*; the Castles of *Groffemont* and *Oken*, with the *Berton*,

Berton, as also *Blan-Castle*, in the Marches of *Wales*: the Castle, Town, and Lordship of *Kidwelly*: the Lordship of *Carnewathlaw*, with the Castle of *Kaer-Kennyn*, the Commote of *Iskennyng*; the Castle of *Ogemore*, and Manor of *Ebothe*, also in the Marches of *Wales*; and the Manor of *Kingston-Laci*, the Borough of *Wimbourne-Minster*, the Chace of *Winbourne-Holt*, the Hundreds of *Gadbury*, and *Mayden-Newton*, with the Manor of *Shapwike*, in *Com. Dorset*.

Being thereupon sole Heir (by his Wife) to *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, he was advanced ^x to that Title in Parliament, on the 13th of November, 36 *Edward III.* by girding with a Sword, a Cap of Furr on his Head, with a Circlet of Gold and Pearls.

In 38 *Edward III.* he, with *Edmund Earl of Cambridge*, his Brother, cross'd the Sea with many Knights and Esquires, in their Company to visit *Lewis Earl of Flanders*, on a Treaty of Marriage, between the said *Edmund* his Brother, and *Margaret*, Duchess of *Burgundy*, the Earl's Daughter, of whom they were received with great Honour, and on their return the Earl of *Flanders* accompanied them to *Calais*, and from thence to *Dover*, where the King with his Court received them. And at *Dover-Castle* the Articles and Contract of Marriage were ^z executed, on the 19th of October, 1364. 38 *Edward III.* To which this *John Duke of Lancaster*, *Robert*, Earl of *Suffolk*, *Richard Earl of Arundel* and *Surry*, *Thomas Earl of Oxford*, *Humphry Earl*

^x *Cart. 36. Edw. 3. n. 9.*

^z *Rymer, Tom. 6. p. 444.*

^y *Barnes, praed. p. 661.*

of *Hertford*, *Ralph Lord Nevil*, and others were Witnesses. But in regard of Proximity of Blood, a Dispensation from Pope *Urban V* being to be obtain'd, ^a the Match was soon after broke by the French King's Policy, who craftily prevailed on the Pope not to grant the Dispensation, and then never left courting the Earl of *Flanders* till he had given his Daughter in Marriage to his Brother *Philip*, who in her Right was Duke of *Burgundy*, which Province has ever since given that Title to the eldest Sons of the Kings of *France*.

In 40 *Edward III.* the King and his Council having approved of assisting Don *Pedro*, King of *Castile*, in recovering that Kingdom, the Duke of *Lancaster* was ^b sent to *Bourdeaux*, to confer with the Prince of *Wales* and *Aquitain*, as also Don *Pedro*. And when all things were ratified, he return'd to *England* to raise Forces to serve under the Prince his Brother, against Don *Henry* of *Spain*, (the Bastard Brother of Don *Pedro*) who had, by the Power of the Pope, been rais'd to the Kingdom.

He took shipping on the 5th of *January*, 1367, (41 *Edward III.*) and landed with all his Troops at a Port in *Bretagn*, ^c from whence he rode to *Nantes*, where his Brother-in-Law, the Duke of *Bretagn*, receiv'd him with great Love and Respect. And having ordered his Men to march after his Brother the Prince, he rode to the Abby of St *Andrew*, to visit the Princess of *Wales*, who then lay-in, of whom taking leave, he followed his Men to *Dax*, where he met the Prince his Brother, who entirely lov'd one another.

Soon

^a *Barnes*, *ibid.* ^b *Barnes*, p. 686. ^c *ibid.* p. 696.

Soon after, on some difference with the King of *Navarre*, he made him a visit ^d and obtain'd by Treaty, that the Prince of *Wales* and his Army should pass through *Navarre*, and be provided with Provisions for their Money. After which he led the Vanguard of the Army ^e under the Mountains between *St John de Prie du Port*, and the City of *Pampelona*, thro' Passages narrow and perilous.

At their Entrance into *Spain*, a bloody Battle was fought between *Najava* and *Neveret* in *Old Castile*, on the third of *April*, being a *Saturday*, 1367. The Vanguard of the Army, saith my Author ^f "Was order'd with wonderful Discrⁱction, and there stood *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in the Flower of his Youth, "being at that time in the 27th Year of his Age, of great Strength, Conduct, and Courage, "and honourably emulous of his Brother Prince *Edward's Glory*." Before the Engagement, he made twelve Knights, and approaching the Enemy, ^g he said to Sir *William Beauchamp* Lord of *Bergavenny*; *Sir William*, behold yonder our Enemies; This Day you shall see me a good Knight, or else die in the Quarrel. And immediately after began the Fight, with Sir *Bertram Clequin* and Sir *Arnold de Endreghan*, Marshal of *France*, who led the Van of the Enemy's Army, compos'd of *Frenchmen*, and Strangers of divers Countries. These made a long and gallant Resistance, and if the *Spaniards* had behav'd with equal Bravery, the Victory would have

^d P. 697. ^e *Froissart*, p. 196. ^f *Barnes*, p. 701.

^g *Froissart*, p. 138. b.

have been dearer bought, for each fought with Spear in Hand, and when many of them broke, they took to their short Battle-Axes, Swords, and Daggers. But at length, the Duke of *Lancaster* prevail'd, and entirely discomfited them, taking Sir *Bertram Clequin*, Sir *Arnold D'Endreghan*, Marshal of *France*, and above 60 more Prisoners of Note. And being entirely subdued, the Duke of *Lancaster* and his Forces march'd to the Succour of the Prince of *Wales*, who engaged the main Body of the Enemy under Don *Henry*, whom they soon after put to Flight, and gain'd a compleat Victory, whereby Don *Pedro* was establish'd in his Kingdom.

The Prince and the Duke of *Lancaster*, after three Months stay in *Spain*, return'd with their Forces thro' *Navarre* to *Bourdeaux*, where they were joyfully received.

The next mention I find of the Duke worth Notice, is in 43 *Edward III*. When the League between the *French* and King *Edward* being broke, he was sent with a powerful Army into *France*, and ^h was retain'd to serve the King for haif a Year, with three hundred Men at Arms, five hundred Archers, three Bannerets, fourscore Knights, and two hundred sixteen Esquires. In order to this Expedition, he, the Year before, ⁱ bearing the Title of Duke of *Brittany*, pawn'd the Castle of *Becherell* in those Parts, to King *Edward* his Father, for a Sum of Money.

Landing at *Calais*, ^k and having refresh'd his Men there, he made daily Incursions against the

^h Ex. Autog. penes Cler. Poll. ⁱ Pat. 42. Edw. 3. p. 1.
n. 3. ^k Barnes, p. 769.

the Enemy, took much Pillage, and destroyed all the adjacent Country, which so alarmed the French King then at *Rouen*, supervising an *Armada*, design'd for the *Invasion of England* (and then almost ready to set Sail) as he laid aside all Thoughts of that Expedition, and immediately order'd all the Forces designed for the Fleet to march under the Command of his Brother the Duke of *Burgundy*, against the Duke of *Lancaster*, who, when he heard of it, marched out of *Calais*, with all his Forces to meet him, and encamp'd between *Ardres* and *St. Omers*, whither came to him ¹ Sir *Robert of Namur*, with three hundred Spears. The Duke of *Lancaster*, among other Things, said to him, " My dear Uncle, you are heartily welcome; and, " Sir, rejoice with us; for I hear for certain, that " the Duke of *Burgundy* comes on a pace to fight " us, so that we shall not miss of Deeds of " Arms." But finding the Duke of *Burgundy's* Army so far superior to his, as seven to one, he thought it prudent to fortify his Camp, and the French King having expressly enjoined his Brother not to fight, only Skirmishes happened between the two Armies.

The French Army ^m first decamped, and thereupon the Duke of *Lancaster* returned to *Calais*, where after he had refreshed his Men for three Days, he propos'd to make an Expedition into *France*. In order to which, having muster'd his Men, he march'd to *St. Omers*, where they had a Skirmish at the Gates, and passing

¹ *Froissart*, p. 263. f. 169. b. ^m *Ibid. c. 268.*

passing on to *Terovenne*, came into the Earl of St. *Paul's* Country, which they ravag'd and burnt. After which the Duke marching thro' *Vineux*, and the Earldom of *Ew*, enter'd into the Archbishoprick of *Rouen*, and pais'd by *Diepe*, with intent to burn the French King's Navy, at *Harfleur* on the *Seine*. But the Earl of St *Paul*, having thrown Succours into the Place, prevented their Design; so on the fourth Day after they came before it, they de-camp'd, and returned thro' the Lands of the Lord *Stouteville*, where they burnt and destroy'd most part of his Country, and wasted the Region called *le Pais de Caulx*, whence they took their Way thro' *le Vex*, in *Normandy*; and having wherever they came left severe Marks of their Displeasure, they pass'd the River of *Soame* at *Blanchetteque*. The Duke march'd towards the strong Town of *Rue* on the *Maye*, and so to *Montrevil*; till at last by several Journies he return'd again in Safety to *Calais*, where he dismiss'd Sir *Robert of Namur*, and all other Strangers: On the 19th of *November* he embark'd for *England*, the Lady *Blanch* his Wife being lately deceased of the great Pestilence, who was buried on the North-Side of the Choir in St. *Paul's* Cathedral, at *London*.

On the 24th of *December*, 1369. 43 *Edward III.* the King signifies to him, That ⁿ the French and their Adherents endeavour to expunge the English Language, destroy the Principality of *Wales*, and by making an Invasion, bring it under their Subjection. He therefore commands

commands the Duke and all other Lords in the said Principality, to raise and muster their Men, and put Garrisons into the Forts, with Stores, &c. for Defence of the said Principality, and that when summon'd may be ready to march.

The next Year the *French* having made great Preparations to carry on the War in the Principality of *Aquitain*, the Duke of *Lancaster* was sent thither with four hundred Men of Arms, and four thousand Archers, to the Assistance of his Brother the *Black Prince*, having ^o Commission from the King to receive into Favour, and wholly to pardon such of his Cities, Castles, Towns, and Inhabitants, as well in *Aquitain* as other Parts of *France*, as should return to his Obedience, and to do and exercise all Power given in his said Commission, with the Consent of the Prince, if present, and in his Absence, as the King's Lieutenant to do what the King himself could do if personally there. He shortly after arrived at *Bourdeaux*, and the next day ^p went to the Prince at *Cognac*, then sick of an incurable Disease, yet was gathering his Forces together to fight the *French*, who, when they heard of this Reinforcement, withdrew their Men into Garrison. But the City of *Limoges* by the perswasion of it's Bishop, and Treachery of the Inhabitants, having revolted about this time from the Prince, he became so incensed thereat, that he resolved to make them a severe Example of his Resentment. Thereupon setting down before the place with the Duke of *Lancaster*, undermined

^o *Aflemole*, p. 675. ^p *Barnes*, p. 802.

undermined their Walls in such manner, that he entered it without Opposition; and resolving entirely to destroy the City, ^a commanded a Party of his Army to put all to Death without Distinction. On which the Commanders of the Garrison resolved to make what Opposition they could, and placing their Backs against an old Wall, with about fourscore of their Men, they were immediately encountered by the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Earl of *Cambridge*, and the Earl of *Pembroke*, with their Forces. The Duke and the two Earls fought with great Gallantry, in single Combat, with the three chief *French* Captains, till the Prince, admiring their Valour, immediately ordered them to be taken to Mercy, and for their Sakes commanded no further Slaughter should be made in the City. The Bishop, the Author of their Revolt, had certainly lost his Head, if the Duke of *Lancaster* had not stood his Friend, who pretending to put him to condign Punishment, had him delivered to do as he should think fit. And then secretly informed the Pope of the Bishop's Danger, who immediately wrote, desiring a Pardon for him, in Reverence to the Apostolick See, which the Duke complied with, by Leave from his Brother. After this Action, the Season of the Year being far advanced, the Army went into their Winter-Quarters, and the Duke remained with the Prince, who, on the 8th of *October* this Year, gave him a Grant of the Castle, Town, and *Chastellanie*, of *la Roche sur Yon*.

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In

^a *Barnes*, p. 806, 807.

In the beginning of the next Year, (45 E. III.) the *Black Prince's* Distemper increasing, he resolved, by Advice of his Physicians, to return into *England*, and having convened the Nobility of *Gascoigne* and *Poitou*¹, he told them " he should leave his dearest Brother, the Duke of *Lancaster*, to supply his Place. Him therefore he desired they would all believe, honour, serve, and obey, even as hitherto they had done unto his own Person."

Soon after the Prince embarked for *England*, and the Duke, in the City of *Bourdeaux*, solemnized, in a most magnificent Manner, the Obsequies of his Nephew *Edward*, eldest Son to the *Black Prince*, at which all the Lords and Barons of *Gascoign*, who had lately sworn Obedience to him, were present. But before the Funeral was finished, the Captain of *Monpaon*, a strong Castle belonging to the *English*, revolted from them. At which, being exceedingly displeased, he said to the Lords about him, " Gentlemen, surely we do not our Duty a-right: For the *Britons* and *Frenchmen* are a-broad, and have taken the Fortres of *Montpaon*, which borders upon us: Wherefore it behoves us to go forth, and shew our selves, or the Enemy will laugh us to scorn." Whereupon, accompanied by all his Nobility, he marched out of *Bourdeaux* with an Army of 700 Spears, and 500 Archers on Horseback, beside Footmen, and invested *Monpaon*, where he was resolutely resisted for several Weeks, until having undermined their Walls, his Army being ready

to

to enter the Breach, the Garrison surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

The Duke having dismissed his Army, returned to *Bourdeaux*, and although the Examples of *Limoges* and *Monpaon*, were sufficient to deter the *Poitrevins* from revolting, yet many great Lords abandoned the *English* Interest. This obliged the Duke to act defensively, so that he took not the Field this Year, but kept his Court at *Bourdeaux* with great Splendor, being attended by a gallant Retinue of Noblemen, both of *England* and *Aquitain*. This Summer, by the Advice of Sir *Guiscard d'Angle*, a noble and faithful Knight of *Aquitain*, the Duke took to his second Wife *Constance*, eldest Daughter to Don *Pedro*, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, who, with her other Sister the Lady *Isabella*, had been left by their Father in the Custody of the Prince of *Wales*, as Pledges for the Money the Prince expended in the Service of that King. But he, neglecting to redeem them, after he had gained Possession of his Kingdom, they remained with the Prince; and their Father being slain by his bastard Brother, they were in a most disconsolate Condition at *Aire*, a City of *Gascony*, when the Duke, and the Earl of *Cambridge* his Brother, determined to marry them. Four Lords, and their Attendants, were sent to conduct them to *Bourdeaux*, and the Duke and his Brother rode forth to meet them, and were immediately married on the Place, the Village of *Rochfort*, not far from *Bourdeaux*. On their Entrance into that City, there was great Feasting and Joy, and a most splendid Re-solemnization of this double

Marriage, all the Lords and Ladies of *Aquitain* attending, who caressed the Royal Brides, and presented them with many rich Jewels, and other Gifts, to manifest their Respect to the Duke.

But these Marriages were in effect to denounce mortal War against the King of *Spain*, and his Heirs, for ever; who, tho' he was an Usurper, yet he had great Power, and it was not thought good Policy at that Juncture, when the King of *England* had his Hands full, by the War with *France*, to engage against *Spain*. King *Henry* of *Castile*, had no sooner Notice of the Marriages of his Nieces, than he engaged with the *French* King in a close and perpetual League, offensive and defensive, thereby to support himself against the Power of *England*.

Nor was this Caution of King *Henry*'s needless; for the Duke of *Lancaster* immediately took on him the Stile of King of *Castile* and *Leon*, in Right of his Lady the eldest Daughter of Don *Pedro*, the last lawful King of *Spain*¹, and empaled the Arms of *Castile* and *Leon* with his own. Also some few Years after entered into a War against the bastard Usurper of his Crown, which at last could no otherwise be ended, but by a Match between the sole Daughter and Heiress of this Duke, by the *Spanish* Princess, and *Henry*, Grandson and Heir of the said *Henry* the Bastard; in whose Line and Posterity thus legitimated, that Kingdom hath ever since remained.

The Duke, with his Lady, soon after *Michaelmas* returned into *England*, to assist at a great Council

¹ *Sandford's General History*, p. 238, and 253.

Council held there, about carrying on the War, and to inform his Father of the Affairs of *Aquitain*. The Year following, 46 *Edw.* III. he^t surrendered his Earldom of *Richmond*, with all the Castles, Manors, Lands, &c. thereto belonging, and in Lieu thereof had a Grant in general Tail; bearing date 26 *Junii*, of the Castle, Manor, and Honour, of *Tykhill*; of the Manor of *High Peke*, with the Knights Fees, and free Chapels thereto belonging, in *Com. Ebor*; of the Advowsons of the Churches of *Steyndrope*, and *Brauncepath*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; of the Church of *Marsfeld*, and free Chapel there; of the free Chapel within the Castle of *Pevensé*: Likewise of the Advowsons of the Priory of *Wilmington*, which was a Cell to the Abbey of *St Mary*, of *Grestene* in *Normandy*; of the Priory of *Withibam*, being a Cell to *St Martin's*, at *Marmontshire*; all in the County of *Suffex*. And of the House of *St Robert*, at *Knaresburgh*; of the Castle, Manor, and Honour, of *Knaresburgh*; and of the *Wapentake* of *Steyncliff*, in *Com. Ebor*. Of the Manors of *Grynglay* and *Wheteley*, in *Com. Nott*. Of the Manors of *Wighton*, *Allesham*, *Fakenhamden*, and *Snetesham*, with the Hundreds of *North Grenbowe*, *North Erpyngham*, *South Erpyngham*, and *Smetheton*, in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. Of the Manors of *Clatton* and *Holme*, in *Com. Hunt*. Of the Manor of *Saham*, in *Com. Cantab*. Of the Castle and Leucate of *Pevenese*, with the Manors of *Wylindon* and *Marsfield*, and Bailliwick of *Endelenewyk*, in *Com. Suffex*. Of the free Chases of

High Peke and *Ashedon*; and of the yearly Farm of 200 Marks, which the Abbot and Convent of St Mary's at York, ought to pay for the Manor of *Whitgift*.

Shortly after which he ^v embarked with his Father, and a very great Army, intending to relieve *Thouars*; but the Fleet being tossed by contrary Winds, during the Space of a Month, returned again without landing. On the 12th of June 1373, 47 Edw. III, he was ^w constituted Generalissimo of all the King's Forces beyond Sea, and landed at *Calais* in the beginning of July ^x, with an Army of above 30000 Men, from whence, after refreshing his Forces, he set forward, and marched by ^y *Paris* through *Burgundy* and all *France*, without much Molestation from the Enemy, who, having often ^z experienced the Courage and Resolution of the *English*, now cautiously avoided fighting, choosing rather to permit them to ravage the Country, than hazard the Loss of a Battle, which might have endangered the whole Realm. So that the Duke arrived ^a at *Bourdeaux*, about the beginning of November, after a long and fatiguing March, having lost in the Mountains several of his Men, and ^b almost all his Horses, for want of Provision, which (although he received no considerable Damage from the *French*) rendered this Expedition more honourable than advantageous.

The Duke remained ^c at *Bourdeaux* the following Winter, and in the beginning of the next

^v Barnes, p. 844. ^w Rymer, Tom. 7. p. 13. ^x Barnes,
p. 857. ^y M.S. vet Angl. in Bibl. C. C. C. Cantabr. c. 236.
^z Barnes, p. 860. ^a Ibid. p. 862. ^b Fabian, p. 258.
^c Barnes, p. 862.

next Summer ^d, concluded a Truce with the Duke of *Anjou*, to hold till the last of *August*, and likewise agreed on it's Expiration to be present at *Calais*, to prolong it. He set sail for *England* on the eighth of *July*; after whose Departure the People of those Parts almost totally revolted, nothing in *Aquitain* remaining to the *English*, but the Towns of *Bourdeaux* and *Bayonne*.

Not coming to *Calais* ^e according to his Agreement, the War was again set on Foot, but at the earnest Intercession of the Pope's Legates, the Duke went thither, having a Commission bearing date the Twenty-first of *February* 1374, 49 *Edw. III* ^f, with *Simon Bishop of London*, *William Earl of Salisbury*, *John Cobham*, *Francis de Hale*, and *Arnold Savage*, Knights, *John de Shepeye*, and *Simon de Multon*, L.L.D. to treat with the King of *France* concerning a Peace; which, when they could not accomplish, they ^g agreed on a Truce to continue a Year, and engaged to return to *Bruges* again at the Feast of *All-Saints* ensuing, either to prolong it, or conclude a Peace. In pursuance whereof the Duke, on the Twentieth of *September* 1375, 49 *Edw. III*, was ^h commissioned, with *Simon Archbishop of Canterbury*, *Edmund Earl of Cambridge*, *William Earl of Salisbury*, *Sir William de Latimer*, and *Sir John de Cobham*, to treat with the King's Adversary *Charles of France*, or such Persons as he shall appoint, about all Disputes and Differences between them. And by another

^d *Ibid.* p. 867.

^e *Ibid.* p. 870.

^f *Rymer*, T. 7. p. 59.

^g *Barnes*, p. 876.

^h *Rymer*, T. 7. p. 88.

therⁱ Commission of the same Date, they had Power to prorogue the Truce. He likewise was again^k commissioned, on the 10th of October following, with the aforesaid Persons, to treat with the French King, with Power to himself alone to act as he thought proper. But this Meeting also produced no other Effect than prolonging the Truce, from the first to the last of June ensuing, and then to the first of April 1377. So that having^j remained at Bruges all the Winter, and most Part of Lent, in great Pomp and State, he returned into England, in 50 Edw. III, when the King grown aged, made^m him an Assistant in the Government, and bestowed on him, in special Tail, the Town and Castle of Bergeriac, in the Diocese of Perigort, in France, to hold in as ample a Manner, as Henry Duke of Lancaster ever enjoyed.

In this Station under the King, he is said, by our Historians, to have formed Designs to attain the Crown, but having offended the Parliament, and soon after quarrelling with the Londoners, which greatly increased the Peoples Displeasure, it deterred him from any such Attempt. Yet he carried himself very imperiously to all his Enemies, particularly to the Bishop of Winchesterⁿ, whom he deprived of his Temporalities, and prohibited him to come within twenty Miles of the Court; and the Earl of March, who, being commanded^o to guard Calais, and the Marches adjoining, chose rather to resign his Office of Earl-

ⁱ Ibid. ^k Ibid. p. 91. ^l Barnes, p. 879. ^m T. Wals. p. 187. ⁿ History of England, Vol. I. p. 232.
o Ibid.

Earl-Marshall of *England*, than obey in so hazardous an Employ. This the Duke ^p gladly accepted of, and immediately conferred it on the Lord *Henry Peircy*, one of his intimate Friends. He also ^q obtained a Grant from the King, bearing date at *Westminster* the 28th of *February* 1377, 51 *Edw.* III., of a Chancery within his Duchy of *Lancaster*, in as ample Manner as the Earl of *Chester* had, in the County of *Chester*, and all things to be by him done in the said County, as in a County Palatine, and to send two Knights to Parliament, and two Burgesses for every Borough, in the said County. Likewise on the 12th of *June* following, he had Licence ^r for two Years, of coining Money in the City of *Baion*, Castle of *Guissen*, or in such Place as he pleased, in the Seneschaly of *Landerre*, of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, and of such Coinage, Alloy, and Tale, as he shall think fit, and the Profit thereof to accrue to himself.

In the beginning of this Year, (51 *Edw.* III.) favouring the preaching of *John Wycliff*, an eminent Divine, that maintained certain Tenets repugnant to the Doctrines of the *Romish Church*, and distasteful to the Majority of the People, he brought upon himself so general a Dislike, that the Consequences of it had like to have proved fatal to him. For *Wycliff* being convened before the Bishops in *St Paul's Cathedral*, the Duke not only assigned him four Assistants, but with the Lord *Peircy*, Earl-Marshall, accompanied him thither,

^p *Snow's Annals*, pag. 272.

^r *Ibid.* p. 148.

^q *Rymer*, T. 7. p. 138.

thither, animating him and his Assistants as they went, not to be afraid or daunted at the Presence of the Bishops, or the Concourse or Clamors of the Multitude, since he was able to protect him from any Danger. When they came to St Paul's the Throng was so great, that hardly any Passage could be made into the Church; and the Earl-Marshal using some Violence among the People, the Bishop of London forbade him, saying, *That if he had known before how he would have played the Master in his Church, he would have hindered him from coming thither.* At which the Duke, being offended, angrily replied, *That the Marshal should execute his Authority, whether he would or not.* When they came to our Lady's Chapel, the Duke, Lords, and Bishops, sat down; and *Wycliff* being brought before them, the Lord Marshal desired him to sit, alledging, *He had much to answer to, and needed a convenient Seat.* This the Bishop of London opposed, affirming, *it was contrary to all Law and Reason, that a Person cited before his Ordinary should sit.* And thereupon angry Words, and Menaces, passed between the Lord Marshal, and the Bishop, the one presuming on the Duke's Authority, and the other standing on the Privileges of his Place and Function. The Duke took the Marshal's Part, and sharply reproved the Bishop, who as sharply replied again, which so inflamed the Duke, that in great Rage he swore, *he would pull down the Pride of him, and all the Bishops of England;* and turning to the Bishop, said, *Sir, you are too bold; and all in Confidence of your Parents,*
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who yet will not be able to help you ; they shall have enough to do to help themselves. The Bishop answered, *That he ought to be bold in declaring the Truth ; but that his Confidence was not in his Parents, nor in any mortal Man, but in the Living God alone, in whom he trusted.* Then the Duke whispered to one that sat next him, *how he had rather drag the Bishop out of the Church by the Hair of his Head, than take this at his Hands;* which Words being overheard by some of the Londoners, they cried out with a loud Voice, *That they would never see their Bishop so abused, but rather lose their Lives, than that any one should draw him out of his Church by the Hair.* This Contention dissolved the Meeting before Nine of the Clock, having only prohibited *Wycliff* from preaching or writing in Defence of those Articles objected to him.

The Day after, whilst the chief Citizens were consulting among themselves about the Insult offered their Bishop, and concerning a Bill lately put up in Parliament, designed to destroy their Liberties, and understanding that one of their People was imprisoned in the Lord Marshal's House, they took up Arms, and in great Fury breaking open the Gates, brought out the Prisoner in his Shackles, and set him at Liberty. But not finding the Lord Marshal, he being at Dinner with the Duke, in the House of *John de Ipres*, an eminent Merchant, they ran to assault the Duke's Palace, called the *Savoy*, which one of his Retinue observing, went immediately to the Place where he dined, and in great Fear told him, that infinite Numbers of armed Men were

were searching for him, and if he took not Care, that Day would be his last. The Duke hearing this leapt so hastily from his Oysters, that he hurt both his Legs against the Form ; Wine was offered him, but he refused to drink for haste, and flying out a Back-Gate, with the Lord Marshal, took Barge at the *Thames*, and never ceased rowing till they reached *Kensington*, where the young Prince of *Wales*, and his Mother, then lay, to whom they grievously complained of this Outrage offered them by the Citizens.

In the mean Time the incensed Multitude, coming to the *Savoy*, met a Priest, who, more boldly than wisely, daring to shew a Dislike of their Proceeding, they in great Fury cried out, *This is Peirce the Traitor to England, his Speech betrays him though in Disguise*, and immediately they fell upon him, and killed him. Nor had the Tumult in all Likelihood been appeased, without some considerable Damage, if the Bishop of *London* had not, on the first Notice, left his Dinner, and went to the *Savoy*, where admonishing the People to be mindful of the solemn Season of *Lent*, with great Reason and Perswasion he so pacified them, that they forbore to assault the Duke's House, whom in their Fury they had certainly destroyed, as also the Earl-Marshall, if they had met with them. But to shew their Displeasure, they hung up the Duke's Arms reversed, as a Traitor's, in all the principal Streets of the City. And one of his Retinue riding by with a Plate of his Arms about his Neck, they flang him from his Horse, tore away his

his Cognizance, and had undoubtedly served him as the Priest, if the Mayor had not come opportunely to his Rescue.

Likewise Rhimes and Libels (those secret Stings of Discontent) were spread daily about the City, to defame the Duke, and make him odious to the People; for which, after Matters in some Degree were pacified, he caused the Authors to be excommunicated by the Bishops. And notwithstanding these harsh Proceedings, very incommodious as well to the King as himself, yet the Commons being assembled in Parliament, were induced to grant a Tax (to be disposed of according to the Occasions of the King and Kingdom) perfectly new; every Person, Man, and Woman, within the Kingdom, above fourteen Years of Age, being to pay Four-pence a Head, those that lived on Alms only excepted. The Clergy likewise granted Twelve-pence a Head for every Person beneficed, and Four-pence for all other religious Persons, an unknown Aid never granted to any King before, but a Precedent to the following Reigns; in the next of which it caused the greatest popular Insurrection, that ever was seen in the Kingdom. And so the Parliament ended, but not the Duke's Displeasure against the City: For the Mayor and Aldermen were brought before the King at *Shene*, and advised to submit themselves to the Duke, and crave Pardon for their grievous Offences. They protested they could not stop the Rage of the Multitude, who committed those Infidelities, and beseeching the King not to punish them who were innocent and ignorant of
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the Fact; promised the Duke to use all Means that they could to bring the Malefactors, and oblige them to satisfy his Honour. On this answer, they were sent from the Court, and shortly after were put from their Places by the Duke's Power: Sir *Nicholas Brember* was made Mayor instead of *Adam Staple*, and other Aldermen put in their Places. The King was desirous to have reconciled them to his Son, but Sickness disabled him from his Design, and Death shortly after forced him to leave it to his Successor.

The Duke's Nephew, King *Richard the Second*, (only Son of the *Black Prince*) succeeded his Grandfather in the Throne of *England*, June 21. 1377. He was eleven Years old when he began his Reign; but there appeared in him so great a Pregnancy of Wit, above his Years, and so sweet a Disposition, set off with an admirable Beauty, and Proportion of Body, that the People were enamour'd with him, and as if the Virtues of both his immediate Ancestors were united in him, received him for their King, with universal Joy and Satisfaction. The first Action he undertook was the Reconciliation of the Duke of *Lancaster* with the City of *London*, in which he shewed a Prudence and Moderation much above his Years. The Citizens had made an Address to him the Day before his Grandfather's Decease, assuring him of their Service and Fidelity, if their present King should die, and petitioning his Highness to mediate between the Duke of *Lancaster* and them. He return'd them not only Promises of his Love and Favour to their City, but of his Endeavours to effect their Desires, and accord-

accordingly prevail'd on his Uncle to submit himself to his Decision, of which he gave the Citizens immediate Notice, and that he expected the like Submission from them. Whereupon they sent certain Aldermen to the young King, (then at *Sheen near Richmond*) in the Name of the whole City, and were reconciled to the Duke, both to his and their Satisfaction. And, in Favour to them the King released Sir *Peter de la Mare* from his Imprisonment.

The only Thing which threaten'd a Disturbance to the Nation, being thus composed, Preparations were made for the Coronation of the King, in the most splendid Manner, on St. *Swithin's Day, 1377.* ⁶ John, the King's eldest Uncle, under the Stile of *John, King of Castile and Leon;* and Duke of *Lancaster,* claim'd to be Steward of *England,* in Right of his Earldom of *Leicester;* and as he was Duke of *Lancaster,* to bear the King's chief Sword, called *Curtana;* and as Earl of *Lincoln,* to be Carver, which were confirm'd to him and his Assigues, the Earls of *Derby* and *Stafford.* The Duke then, in great State, held the King's high Court of Stewardship, in the *Whiteball* of the King's Palace at *Westminster,* next to the Chapel of the said Palace, and decided the Claims of such who were to attend at the Coronation, of which this Account is given in *Rymer's Fœdera,* ⁷ and being in few Hands, I shall give a brief Relation of it. After Dinner, the Peers, Knights, Mayors, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and many Citizens of *London,* on Horseback, decently equipt, met near the Tower of *London;*

⁶ *Speed's Chronicle,* p. 603. ⁷ P. 157, &c.

and

and, after a small Stay the King came forth from the Tower, clad in white Robes, attended by a great Number of Peers, Statesmen, Knights, Esquires, in their Habits, the Serjeants of Arms, and other armed Men preceding ; and there, being met with Trumpets and other Musick, they passed thro' the publick Streets to that noble one, call'd *the Chepe of London*, thence to *Fleetstreet*, and so directly to the Palace of *Westminster*; and coming to the high Marble Table in the Hall, the King asked for Wine, of which he drank, as did also the Standers by. And then he departed to his Chamber, where he supp'd, and having bath'd, went to Rest.

In the Morning the King heard divine Service, and Mass, cloth'd in most clean Vestments, having Sandals or Buskins upon his Feet, then descended into the Hall, attended as before, and being placed in his royal Chair, the Prelates, and Clergy, prepared the Ceremonial of the Proces-
sion. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other Prelates, were in their Pontificalibus, and the rest of the Clergy in black Copes. *William de Latymer*, as Almoner, cover'd the Way (which led from the Hall to the Pulpit of *St. Peter's Church at Westminster*) with red striped Cloth, for the King, and others to walk on. The King was preceded by the Duke of *Lancaster*, carrying the chief Sword or Curtana; *Edmund*, Earl of *March*, the second Sword, and Spurs, in Right of the Earl of *Pembroke*; the Earl of *Warwick*, the third Sword, in his own Right; *Edmund*, Earl of *Cambridge*, one Rod, and *Thomas of Wodestok* the other, on each a Dove. A Bishop of

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of *St Davids*, Chancellor, the consecrated *Chalice*,
H. Bishop of *Worcester* Treasurer, a Paten, &c.
The King being seated in the Chair at *St Peter's Church*, *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, having in his
Hands the royal Crown, by the King's Command; *William*, Earl of *Suffolk*, the royal Scepter, with
the Cross at Top, and a precious Garment; and *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, such another Vest-
ment, which the King put on afterwards, having
received the Sacrament, and heard Mass, and a
Sermon preach'd by the Archbishop, he was
crown'd, the following Lords and great Men do-
ing their Homage, viz.

John, D. of *Lancaster*,
Edm. E. of *March*,
Will. E. of *Suffolk*,
Hen. de *Percy*,
John de *Nevill*,
Will. *Audele de Helegh*,
Roger de Scales,
John la Warre,
John de *Montagu*,
Hen. de *Grey de Wylton*,
Thomas de Berkele,
Ralph de Cromwel,
Ralph, Baron of *Greystok*,
Smebron de Curton,
Edm. Earl of *Kent*,
Rich. Earl of *Arundel*,
Hugh, Earl of *Stafford*,
 de *Roos de Hamlak*,
Almery de St Amand,
Will. *Zouche de Haryng-*
worth,
Gilb. *Talbot*,

Roger le Straunge de
Knockyn,
Walt. *Fitz-Walter*,
John de Welynton,
Michael de la Pole,
Will. *Botreux*,
Will. *de Furnival*,
John, E. of *Richmond*,
Tho. *Beauchamp*, E. of
Warwick,
Will. E. of *Sarum*,
Ralph Basset de Drayton,
Regind. *Grey de Ruthyn*,
Rob. de *Wylughby*,
John Lovel,
Will. *de Bardolf*,
John de Buttetourt,
Philip Darcy,
H. la *Zouch de Foulborn*,
R. *Seymour de Somerset*,
Archibald de Grelly, Cap-
tain of *Bouche*.

The Ceremony being over, they return'd into the Hall, and the King being fated, before Dinner, he created his Uncle, *Thomas de Wodestok*, Earl of *Buckingham*, *Henry de Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, *John de Moubray of Axholm*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and *Guischard d' Angle*, Earl of *Huntingdon*. He also knighted those following Persons at the same Time, viz. *Edward*, Son of *Edmond Earl of Kent*; *John*, Son of *Thomas Roos de Hamelake*; *Robert de Grey de Rotherfield*; *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert Talbot*; *Gerard*, Son of *Warin de Lisle*; *Michael*, Son of *Michael de la Pole*; *Richard de Ponynge*; *Robert de Haryngton*, and *Thomas de la Mare*; giving to each large Presents.

It was observed ^v of the Duke of *Lancaster*, and the Lord *Percy*, who rode before the King thro' the City, that they behaved themselves with so much Obligingness and Respect to the Citizens, as demonstrated, that the late Reconciliation between them was real and hearty.

Immediately after the Coronation, in respect of the King's tender Years, ^x the Government was committed to the Care of the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Earl of *Cambridge* his Brother, and certain Bishops, who were as well to provide for the Security and Happiness of the Nation, as the Education of the King. He was also ^y retain'd to serve the King, with 500 Men of Arms, 500 Archers, 500 Bannerets, and 134 Esquires. Among these were Sir *John Norris*, ^z Richard *Hoo*, Sir Edmund

^v Life of *Richard II.* in *History of England*, Vol. i. p. 237.
^x Ibid. p. 238. and *Froiss.* p. 196. ^y Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell.
^z *Rymer's Fædera*, Vol. 7. p. 186, 199.

mund de la Pole, John Wake de Clyston, John de Asheton, Walter Blount, Sir Thomas Beaumont, Sir Michael de la Pole, John de Blount de Beveresbrok, in Com. Wilts, Knight, Sir John Bottiler, Sir Philip le Despencer, William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, Sir John de Berkley, and others, who had severally the King's Letters of Protection to hold till Michaelmas, going with his Uncle John, King of Castile, beyond the Seas.

However, I don't find that the Duke went out of *England* in the first Year of the King. But, as *Walsingham* writes^a, shortly after the Coronation, discerning the King to be wholly sway'd by the Advice of young Heads, and fearing, that whatsoever happen'd amiss, might be imputed to him; he desired Leave to retire, promising, if Need were, to repair again to the Court with all his Power. At that Time, he was under some Discontent, the King having taken his Castle of *Hereford* from him, where he intended to reside, and for that Purpose, begged Timber from the Gentlemen of those Parts, for the repairing and fortifying of it. Whereupon he made the Castle of *Kenelworth*, in *Warwickshire*, his chief Residence; and tho' he kept at that distance from the Court, and before he retired, had found the People not fully contented with the Council which had been assign'd by Parliament to be join'd be the King's Officers in the Affairs of the Government; he thro' a Desire of securing the Nation from their Enemies,^b requested that the Money granted by the Parliament for that End, might be put in his Hands, and he would take Care to

C 2 guard

^a *Rymer*, *ibid.* p. 196, 197.

^b *Walsingham*, *ibid.*

guard the Coasts from the Incursions of the *French*, and their Confederates, for the succeeding Year. This was ^c opposed by some of the Council, but was at length consented to, and the Duke immediately hired nine Ships from *Baion*, to join the Fleet he was setting out with all Expedition; which Ships, in their Voyage hither, ^d encounter'd the *Spanish* Fleet, and took 14 of their Ships laden'd with Wine and other Merchandize. After which, Part of the Fleet he set out, ^e took Possession of the Haven of *Chierburgh*, whereby an easy Entrance was made for the *English* at all Times into *Normandy*, and present occasion given to annoy the *French*. It was put into Possession of the *English*, by the King of *Navarre*, for a Sum of Money lent him, (being at variance with the King of *France*) and thereupon a Confederacy was also establish'd with him.

In 2. R. II. he was ^f constituted the King's Lieutenant in the Marches of *Scotland*. Also the same Year being informed, ^g that if he would go into *Britannia* with an Army, several Forts and Castles would yield to him, he committed himself, (as ^h *Walsingham* writes) with a great Fleet of Men and Ships to the Sea, able to oppose his Enemies, had God pleased to have favoured him.

After his Arrival in *Britannia*, (where Sir *Robert Knolles* had burnt several Towns, but not without the Loss of many Men) conceiving *St Maloes* easy to be taken, he set down before it, which so alarm'd

^c *History of England*, Vol. i. p. 240. ^d *Walsingham*, p. 210, 211. ^e *History of England*, ut ante. ^f *Rot. Scot.* 2. R. II. m. 3.
^g *Froissart*, p. 198. ^h P. 214.

alarm'd those in the Town, that they offer'd to capitulate, provided their Houses might not be fired, or Effects plunder'd, which the Duke would not grant; and this so irritated the besieged, that they took fresh Courage, fortifying, (as far as they were able) the Town. When the Duke gave Orders for the assaulting it, he stood at a Distance the better to observe their Motions, that every one might receive his due Reward. But the *English* losing most of their best Men, and having spent much Treasure, rais'd the Siege, and the Duke drew off ill satisfied with the Event, which caused him no little Dif-esteem and Envy at Home. In order to this Expedition, he was the on 12th of June, 1379. ^{2 R. II.} ⁱ constituted Commander in chief of all the King's Forces, both by Sea and Land, employ'd against *France*, with Powers to appoint his Officers, confer Honours, grant Letters of Conduct, raise Contributions, coin Money, make Truces, &c. with other large Privileges.

Whilst he was on the said Expedition, there happen'd an Accident, which likewise lost him the good Will of the *Londoners*. The Earl of *Denia* ^k being taken Prisoner in *Spain*, when Prince *Edward* establish'd *Don Pedro* in that Realm; and *Robert Hawl*, and *John Shakell*, who took him, being rewarded for their Valour with the Custody of him, the Earl made an Agreement with them for his Liberty, and left his Son with them as an Hostage till the Ransom was paid, which not being satisfied, he remain'd with them many Years. The Duke of *Lancaster*, (who in right of his Wife was King of *Castile*)

ⁱ ⁱⁱ *Rymer*, Tom. 7. p. 218.^k *Hist. of Eng.* præd. p. 241.

thought the Restitution of the Earl of *Denia's* Son, might oblige his Father to engage in his Interest, and make a Party among his Friends for him. Wherefore the Duke sent to Mr *Hawl*, and *Shakell*, in the King's Name, to deliver up their Prisoner, and they obstinately refusing, he caused them to be imprisoned in the *Tower*. The Gentlemen yet kept him; but after some Time made their Escape out of the *Tower*, and got to the Sanctuary at *Westminster*, where they hoped to find more Liberty, and kinder Usage. The Constable of the Tower, Sir *Allan Buxhall*, a great Friend of the Duke's, much troubled at this Escape, contrived with the Lord *Latimer*, and Sir *Ralph Ferrers*, two of the Duke's Friends, to take them by Force out of the Sanctuary; and, accordingly with a sufficient Strength of armed Men entred the *Abbey-Church*, when the *Monks* were at Prayers, and seiz'd on the two Gentlemen. Mr *Hawl* made some Opposition, and was slain in the Choir, with a *Monk*, and his Servant, who stood up for his Assistance; but Mr *Shakell*, they carried away with them to the *Tower*, from whence he at length got his Freedom, by resigning his Prisoner to them, on Condition that he should receive an Hundred Marks *per annum*, and that the King should found a Chantry of five Priests, to pray for the Souls of Mr *Hawl*, and his Servant. This Violation of the Sanctuary was so highly resented by the Archbishop, Bishop of *London*, and other Bishops, that they excommunicated all that were Assistants in the Murder, except the King, and Duke of *Lancaster*; and the Bishop of *London* pronounced the Excommunication every Sun-

day, Wednesday, and Friday, for a long Time after. The King looking on it, as a Reflexion on himself, and the Duke, sent to the Bishop to cease it, who not regarding the Order was summoned to *Windfor*, but would not obey: whereupon the Duke, in a Rage told the King, that he would fetch the Bishop by Force, in spite of those Rebels the *Londoners*. Which Words, being related to the Citizens, they were extreamly offend-ed, and to make the Duke odious, gave out, that he was privy to the Murder.

On this Displeasure against the *Londoners*, the Parliament met at *Gloucester*, on the 20th of *Ocōber*, and among other Matters, it was enact-ed, “ That all Persons, that should report any “ slanderous Words against any Bishop, or “ Nobleman, should be imprison’d till he could “ procure the Author of such Calumnies.” The Archbishop complained of the Violation of the Sanctuary at *Westminster*, and desired a Course might be taken to secure the Liberties of Sanctu-ries; but the Nobles objecting the voluntary Abuses of them by the Clergy, in protecting Debtors, Accountants, &c. the Archbishop dropp’d the Motion, least they should be deprived of those Advantages.

On the seventh of *March* 1380, 3 Rich. II, he had ¹ Licence from the King to coin Gold and Silver, by *Peligrin de Ser*, or such Person, or Persons, as to him shall seem proper, in the City of *Baion*, and *Guissen*, or in any other Place within the Seneschaly of *Landerre*, for two Years, to commence from the first of *August* last. In

¹ *Rymer.* T. 7. p. 244.

the same Year, on that Trial by Combat, which should have solemnly been performed betwixt Sir John de Annesley, Knt. and Thomas Katerington, Esq; the said Annesley having accused Katerington for selling the Castle of St Saviour's, in Normandy, to the French. The Duke of Lancaster discerning that Katerington, by frivolous Exceptions, endeavoured to avoid the Combat, swore, *That if he did not perform what he ought to do therein, according to the Law of Arms, he should be drawn to the Gallows as a Traytor.* Which Expressions (as Walsingham writes ^m) gained him so much Respect from the People, that it utterly wiped off the Stain he had undergone for his former Miscarriages.

In 4 Rich. II, he obtained a Grant ⁿ of the Marriage of Mary, one of the Daughters and Heirs to Humphry de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford, valued at 5000 Marks; in part of Satisfaction of a greater Sum due to him for his Wages of War, in order to her being a Wife for Henry de Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby, his Son. On the sixth of September the same Year, he was the first ^o commissioned to amend and correct such Matters, as were done in Breach of the Truce made between King Edward, and David de Bruys, King of Scotland, with Power to punish Delinquents, &c. And soon after went with a great Army into the North, and lay on the Borders to treat with the Scots. Which Negotiation lasted long, ending in a Truce the Easter following. The Duke was zealous to promote

a firm

^m P. 245. n. 20. and 246. n. 10 and 20.
p. 1, m. 26.

ⁿ Pat. 4 R. II,

^o Rymer, T. 7, p. 268.

a firm Peace at Home, believing he had an Opportunity of recovering his Wife's Right to the Crown of *Spain*, there being a Breach, at that Time, between the King of *Portugal*, and the Usurper. He was impowered to drive out the *Scots* from the northern Parts of *England*, viz. *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Penrith*, and for the Hostilities they had committed, to make Reprisals; but they, by Insinuations of coming to a Peace, and idle Delusions, (as *Walsingham*^P writes) induced him, without doing any thing memorable against the *Scots*, to return home, having concluded a Truce, as before-mentioned.

It is said, that on his March back^q, Sir *Matthew Redman*, Governor of *Berwick*, refused him Entrance, though his Provisions lay there; which so incensed him, that he afterwards expostulated on it very warmly with the Earl of *Northumberland*, Sir *Matthew* being his Deputy in that Command. But the Earl excused himself, by alledging^r, that he held that Charge by Virtue of the King's Warrant. And to appease the Quarrel, the King was necessitated to take it on himself; imputing the Fault to the Clerk who drew it up.

During his Absence in *Scotland*, happened that dangerous Insurrection by the Commons of *Kent*, headed by *Jack Straw* and *Watt Tyler*, who, entering the City of *London*^s, amongst other Outrages, burnt the Duke's House, called the *Savoy*, with much rich Furniture, and other things of great Value therein; as also his Charters,

^P P. 254.
p. 260.

^q *Froissart*, p. 265.

^r Ibid.

^s *Wals.*

ters, Evidences, and Writings. Which House ^t was then reputed the fairest Structure in *England*, and had been built from the Ground by him. Having therefore sudden Advertisement ^u of this Mischief, it is said he thought it best to make Peace with the *Scots* for two Years, and so did before Intelligence came to them of what had thus befallen.

On this Outrage committed at the *Savoy*, much Apprehension there was ^w, that those rude People would have persisted in their Fury towards him, and have destroyed his Castle at *Leicester*, with all he had therein. Whereupon the Keeper of his Wardrobe hasted thither from *London*, and loaded in Carts what he could suddenly remove out of the Castle, which he brought to the Abbot of *Leicester*, there to be secured: But the Abbot, terrified with Fear, lest his Reception of them might endanger the Destruction of the Monastery by the enraged Multitude, refused to suffer them to be unloaded there; so that they were constrained to carry them to *St Mary's Church*, near the Castle.

The Lady *Constance*, his Wife, being also terrified ^x, made what Haste she could to *Pontfract* Castle for Refuge, expecting Security there. But when she got thither, those who were their own Servants durst not permit her to come in: so that she was constrained to go seven Miles by Torch-Light to *Knaresburgh-Castle*, where she continued till the Insurrection ceased, and that the Duke returned.

Moreover,

^t *Knighton*, p. 2635. ^u *Walsing*. p. 297. ^w *Knighton*,
p. 2640. ^x *Ibid.* p. 2641.

Moreover, on his return the Earl of *Northumberland* would not suffer him to come where he was, nor to enter into the Castle of *Bamburgh*, where he had left his Family, during his abode in the Marches of *Scotland*, neither to permit him to make Use of those Provisions he had caused to be prepared there, which occasioned great Discontent from him towards that Earl. Discerning ^y therefore in what Distress he was, and that many, who made fair Shews of good Will towards him, were perfidious; as also that divers of his own Party forsook him. And hearing that the King had been so wrought on, that for very fear he offered to deliver him up to the People; he desired that the *Scots* (who had made large Offers to him) would give him safe Conduct, to come into their Country, and with Freedom to return when he thought it convenient, which they readily did. Thereupon he went thither, and coming to *Edinburgh*, was honourably received by the ^z Earls of *Douglas*, and *Dunbar*, who staying there, entertained him at their own Charge.

Another of our Historians relates ^a, that the *Scots*, tho' vexed the Duke had, by his Policy in making Peace, debarred them from a great Advantage on *England* by the Insurrection, yet they offered him 20000 Men to guard himself against the Rebels, if he purposed to return Home; or if he thought it better to stay till the Storm was spent, Holy-Rood-House should be prepared for his Accommodation. The Duke accepted

^y *Walf.* p. 297. ^z *Knighton*, p. 2642. ^a History
of *England* præd. p. 248.

accepted the latter Proposition, and abode in *Scotland* some Months extraordinary. This gave the tumultuous Multitude occasion to report, That the Duke of *Lancaster* was gone over to the *Scots*, and had obtained of them an Army to invade and conquer *England*; but as soon as the Rebellion was allayed, the Duke cleared himself of that foul Aspersion, by sending a Message to the King, to give an Account of the Reasons of his Stay, assuring his Majesty, that if he had any Suspicion of his Disloyalty, he would either come to him without one ^b Knight, Esquire, and Groom: or rather than any Trouble should happen to the Realm, he would go into Exile, and never return. But the King much resenting his hard Condition, wrote a consolatory Letter to him, dated at *Chelmsford*, July 5, 1381, 5 Rich. II ^c, signifying, That whereas a Rumor had been spread of his Disaffection, and the King inclining to secure his Person, whensoever, by his Command, he shall repair to him; he not only gives him Assurances of his Affection to him, but orders him to come through the middle of his Kingdom, or such Parts, and with such a Number of armed Men, as shall seem best for his Defence against the Malice of the People. And at the same Time signified to *Henry de Peircy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and to *John Lord Nevil*, That whereas he has ordered them to accompany *John King of Castile and Leon*, and Duke of *Lancaster*, who is coming to him, he therefore assigns them to raise such Archers, and other armed Men, in the Counties of *Northumberland*,

^b *Wals.* p. 298.

^c *Rymer's Fæd.* T. 7. p. 319.

thumberland, York, and Nottingham, or further, as shall seem most convenient to the said Duke, and to accompany him as his Guards. But when the Earl of *Northumberland* repaired ^d to him accordingly, he refused his Attendance. The like Command the King sent to all the Sheriffs of the North. Whereupon he was safely conducted to *York*, and so to *Nottingham* and *Leicester* ^e, sometimes attended with no less than 1000 Lances, besides Archers, and others ; and, at length, came to the King at *Reading*, who received him with much Joy and Honour. On the 18th of *August* the King appointed him his Justiciary, to ^f enquire, on the Oaths of good and lawful Men, in any County in *England*, through which he should happen to pass, after such Persons as were concerned in the late Insurrection, commanding all Sheriffs to summon such good Men, as shall be necessary for trying them ; with Power to punish all Delinquents according to their Demerits.

Soon after his Arrival, the Duke ^g complained of the Earl of *Northumberland's* Usage ; and that Sir *Matthew Redman*, Governor of *Berwick* under the Earl, had denied his Admittance into that Garrison by the Earl's Order, when he was on the Borders of *Scotland*. The Duke accused the Earl, in the King's Presence, of Ingratitude, Unfaithfulness, and Disobedience. The Earl being a Man of an high and angry Spirit, burst out into foul and reproachful Language against the Duke ; and was so very furious,

that

^d *Knighton*. p. 2643. ^e Ibid. ^f *Rymer's Fœd.* p. 323.

^g *History of England præd.* p. 248.

that though the King commanded him Silence, yet he would not hold in his reproachful Language. Whereupon the King commanded him to be arrested and imprisoned; but the Earls of *Warwick* and *Suffolk* undertaking for his Appearance at the next Parliament, he was left at Liberty, and returned into his own Country. About the beginning of November, the Parliament met at *Westminster*, and the Duke of *Lancaster* and Earl of *Northumberland* attended it; but with very large Retinues of armed Men, going every Day to the Parliament-House with their Guards, to the Amazement of the Citizens. The Quarrel between these two great Personages was first debated by the Houses, and took up a long Time before it was fully decided by the King, who reconciled them.

After this, though *Walsingham* places it in 1381, the Duke, with his Brother *Edmund of Langley*, went with some Forces to the Aid of *John King of Portugal*, against *John King of Castile*, who challenged his Kingdom in Right of *Beatrix* his Wife, (by whom he had no Issue). And, by the Assistance of the *English*, a memorable Victory was obtained over the *Spaniards*^h, in which they lost 10000 Men; and the *English* grew so famous there, that both the Kings of *Portugal* and *Castile* were jealous of their Power, and conveyed them home at their common Charge. The Poet *Harding*ⁱ gives the following Character of their Deportment in the Battle, in these old Rhimes.

Att

^h *Ipodigm. Neustriae*, p. 534, in *Anno 1381.*
cap. 184.

ⁱ *Harding.*

*Att whiche Battail John of Gaunt indede,
 And his Brother Edmund then faught full sore ;
 Were never twoo better Knightes than thei indede,
 That better faught upon a Feld afore :
 It was but Grace that thei escaped thore.
 They putte themselfes so far furth, ay in Prees,
 That wounded were thei both full sore, no lees.*

On September 12, ⁷R. II, he was constituted ^k Captain-General in *France* and *Flanders*, the Bishop of *Norwich* going to the Assistance of Pope *Urban*, against Pope *Clement*, and entering *Flanders*, had taken several Towns, so that the *French* made Head against them. But before the Duke of *Lancaster* could hasten over with his Forces, the Bishop had lost all he had won, and the Expedition was at an end ^l. The King, to shew his Resentment of the Bishop's Conduct, seized on his Temporalities, and imprisoned Sir *Thomas Trivit*, and Sir *William Elmhamb*, concerned with him.

On November 4, 1383, ⁷R. II ^m, the King commissions John King of *Castile*, &c. Henry Earl of *Derby*, and others, to treat with those commissioned by the Earl of *Flanders* and *Flemings*, about all Differences, and to redres the same. As also ⁿ to treat with his Adversary the King of *France*. About *Christmas* the Commissioners on both Sides met, the Dukes of *Berry* and *Burgundy*, the Bishop of *Laon*, and the Chancellor of *France*, being for the *French*.

Three

^k *Rymer*, Vol. VII, p. 408.

^l *Hist. of Engl.* Vol. I, p. 251.

^m *Rymer*, ibid. p. 412.

ⁿ *Ibid.* p. 413.

Three Weeks or more ^o were spent in Propositions on both Sides, but the Demands of the French were so extravagant, and so obstinately persisted in, especially for having *Aquitain, Ca-lais*, and some other Castles, the English then held in France, that a Truce was only agreed on for ten Months, and at the end thereof to meet again to conclude a Peace, and so the English returned.

After which, Preparations having been made to invade *Scotland*^p, the Duke, with his Brother the Earl of *Buckingham*, went with a great Army thither, and wasted all the Country with Fire and Sword, as far as *Edinburgh*, out of which the Inhabitants fled with their Goods, to save themselves from this Torrent. The Duke of *Burgundy* hearing of this, immediately dispatched an Embassy into *Scotland*, to compose the Breach; but the *Scots*, who had received so much Damage, were so hardly brought to sit down without Revenge, that the English Army did almost as much Harm by their long Continuance on the Borders to their Countrymen, as they had done to the *Scots*, before a Truce was concluded, which was only for the same Time, as that made with the French.

The Duke, before he returned, by Indenture dated April 23, 1384, 7 Rich. II^q, agreed with *Henry de Peircy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, to stay in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, or in the Marches, from the first of May, to the 11th of June next, to defend the Marches,

^o History of *England*, p. 252. ^p Ibid. ^q *Rymer*, ibid.
p. 425, 427.

Marches, the Town of *Berwick*, and the Castle of *Carlisle*, for which he was to receive 4000 Pounds; and the King at *Sarum*, 16th of *May* following, confirm'd the Agreement.

The King calling a Parliament the same Year at *Salisbury*, one ¹ *John Latimer*, an *Irish* Carmelite Friar appeared, and brought an Information against the Duke of *Lancaster*, that he had a *Design to destroy the King, and usurp his Crown*. The Accuser ² discover'd the Day, Place, and other Circumstances, to induce a Belief of the pretended Intention, and took his Oath on the Sacrament, (which that Day he received) that no one Word in the Scroll was untrue. The Duke came into the Presence of the King, immediately after he had received the Accusation, and not suspecting what had happen'd, seeing the King displeas'd, withdrew. The King having taken Advice of his two Chaplains about it, sent for the Duke, and told him how, and by whom, he was charg'd of High-Treason against his Person. The Duke knowing his Innocency, seem'd not concern'd, and gave such an Answer to every Particular, as satisfied the King, yet he desired the Friar might be put into safe Custody till he should clear himself of what he had charg'd him with. Whereupon he was committed to the Lord *Holland*, the King's Brother, in the *Tower*. When the Day of Trial was to be, and the Duke was to clear himself, and convict the Friar of false Accusations, in a publick Judicature, the Lord *John Holland*, (if one may believe that so villainous an Act could be done by Men of Ho-

¹ *History of England*, p. 252.

² *Speed's Chron.* p. 609.

nour) and Sir *Henry Green*, are reported, the Night before to have enter'd the Friar's Lodgings, and cruelly put him to Death with their own Hands, by hanging him up by the Neck and Privy-Members, and laying a great Stone on his Breast, which broke his Back. And, as if they had done this by publick Authority, drew his dead Body thro' the Streets the next Day, as being deservedly punish'd as a Traitor. All our Historians relate this Story, agreeing, that tho' it rid the Duke of a false Accuser, as was thought till the Friar was so illegally put to Death, yet it render'd his Innocency more suspicious, and many believ'd him really guilty, who before thought him falsly accused.

The King, however, repos'd that Confidence in him, that at *Sarum*, on the 27th of *May*, 1384. 7 R. II. he commiffioned him, with *Thomas*, Earl of *Buckingham* and *Exfex*, Constable of *England*, to treat with his Adversary the King of *France*, as also with the Earl of *Flanders*, and the *Flemings*, about a Truce, Ceffation of Arms, &c. Also on the 11th of *June* following, he constituted him Lieutenant of *Picardy*, and Captain-General in *France* and *Flanders*. Thereupon the Duke passed the Seas with a great Equipeage, to endeavour to gain a Peace, or renew the Truce for a longer Time. He remain'd a great while there, but at length return'd with the News only of a Continuation of the Truce till *May*, which was generally meanly thought of, as not worth the Time and Expence consum'd about it, being Fifty Thousand Marks of Silver, as *Walsingham* writes.

On November 12th, the Parliament met at *Westminster*, and whilst it was sitting, the *Scots* besieg'd and took the Town and Castle of *Berwick*, not so much by their Valour, as by the Bribery of the Governor, who being put in by the Earl of *Northumberland*, he was much blamed. The Duke of *Lancaster*, who bore ill Will to the Earl, so aggravated the Loss of the Town, that he had almost perswaded the Members of both Houses, that it was a treasonable Conspiracy in him, and his Deputy, to resign it to them; but the King observing the Passion and Prejudice of his Uncle, permitted the Earl to go down to recover it, tho' many of the Nobles were for imprisoning him. Whereupon he bestirred himself so briskly among his Friends in the *North*, that he soon got an Army, and forced the *Scots* to surrender it, which set him right in the good Opinion both of King and Parliament.

'Tis observ'd by *Walsingham*, that in 8 R. II. the King being young, and guided by ill Counsel, he conspired the Death of the Duke of *Lancaster*. And others of our Historians agree, that being the chief about the King, he was the greatest Obstruction to the ambitious Aims of his Favourites, who growing impatient of Delays, thought on all Ways to remove him out of the World. These cunning Flatterers, having by forged Crimes and Accusations, incens'd the King against him, contrived to have him suddenly arrested and tried before Judge *Trifilian*; who, being perfectly framed to their Interests, would be ready enough upon such Evidence as they should produce to condemn him. But these Consulta-

tions were not so closely managed but they came to the Duke's Ear; who knowing that Innocency in such Cases could not be guard sufficient against their bloody Designs, fled to *Pomfret Castle*, and there strongly fortify'd himself against his Adversaries, drawing all his Friends to his Assistance. The Duke, indeed was not very well belov'd by the People, yet the King's Favourites were generally so odious, that the greatest Endearment to the Nation was to oppose them: so that, if the King had persisted in his Anger against the Duke, here was a Foundation laid for a Civil War between his Favourites and Nobility. This the Princess of *Wales*, the King's Mother presently observ'd, and foresaw the Effects it would produce; and therefore, in her own Person, undertook a Mediation between the King and Duke; and to make a Peace between them; and tho' she was very corpulent and unfit for Travel, yet made many Journies from the one to the other; and, in the End, by the Duke's dutiful Submission, wrought a perfect Reconciliation between them.

Soon after the Truce between *England* and *France*^t, expiring, both Nations vigorously resolv'd to pursue the War; and the French King having made great Preparations, and sent *John de Vienne*, his Admiral, with a thousand Men at Arms, besides Cross-Bows, to the Assistance of the *Scots*; the King, 13th of *June*, 1385. 8 Rich. II. ^u signified to the Duke of *Lancaster*, that for the Welfare of his Crown and Kingdom, and Suppression of the Rebellion of his Enemies

^t *History of England*. præd. p. 253. ^u *Rymer*, T. 7. p. 474.

mies the *Scots*, he proposes to be at *Newcastle* on *Tyne*, the 14th of *July* next, to march against them, with Horse and Arms; he therefore commands him to be then at the said Place, with more than his Quota, if possible, which shall be acknowledged, and his Loyalty and Probity commended. And the King signifying the same to all the great Men throughout the Kingdom^x, raised in a short Time an Army of Three hundred thousand Men, whereof sixty thousand were immediately sent against the *Scots*, under the Command of the Duke of *Lancaster*, the King himself resolving to follow as fast as he could with the rest. The *Scots* and *French* had been very busy in plundering, burning, and killing, before they had the News of the Duke's Approach; but as soon as they heard of it, they retreated with their Cattle into the Mountains, so that the Duke found no Opposition. The King was inform'd of this at *York*, yet proceeded on his Journey, and joining with the Duke, destroyed the Country as far as *Edinburgh*, which they burnt, all but the *Abbey of Holy-Rood House*, spared by the Intercession of the Duke of *Lancaster*, because he had been civilly entertain'd in that Convent during the Rebellion in *England*. The *French* were very desirous to have stopped the Progress of the *English* Army, but the *Scots* shewing them from the Hills, the Numbers of the Enemy prevail'd with them to fall into *Cumberland*, where they did much Mischief to countervail their own Losses. The Army having remain'd five Days about *Edinburgh*, was returning when they heard

of the Inroads of the *Scots*. The Duke of *Lancaster* advised the King to stop up the Passes strongly, that they might all fall into his Power, which they could not have avoided had it been done; but the Earl of *Oxford*, who was most in Favour, and whose Advice the King principally follow'd, suggested to him, that the Duke designed to bring his Person into Danger. Whereupon the King neglected the Advantage, and return'd home in great Displeasure against the Duke, altho' he ^y had behav'd himself with great Duty and Modesty, both in Words and Actions, so that it had like to have occasion'd a Breach between them, had not the Lords by their Intercession again cemented their Affections in the best manner they could.

The next Year, 9 R. II. the *Spaniards* ^z besieg'd *Lisbon*, the Metropolis of the King of *Portugal*, who, being unable to raise the Siege, and well knowing that the Duke of *Lancaster*, who was King of *Spain* in Title, would be glad of any Opportunity to make himself so in Fact, and that there could not be a better Way to secure himself, than by a Conjunction of their Arms together, sent an Embassy into *England* to the Duke to beg his Assistance, and to promise him, that their united Arms would infallibly effect a Conquest over the *Spaniards*. The Duke, who had been for some Time making Preparations for the Expedition, readily embraced the Offer, having had the Assent of the ^a Lords and Commons in Parliament, and being encouraged by the King, and his Friends, who ^b long'd to have him out

of

^y *Speed's Chron.* p. 611. ^z *History of Engl.* p. 255.

^a *Knighton*, p. 2676. ^b *History of England*, p. 255.

of their Way; and therefore that he might lose no Time, mustered up his Forces with all speed, and began his Voyage in the beginning of *May*. His Fleet was 18 Ships and 7 Gallies, of which Sir *Thomas Percy* was Admiral; and his Army, (of which the Lord *John Holland* was Constable, and Sir *Thomas Moreaux* one of his Marshals) consisted of 20000 Men. Many Nobleman accompany'd him to share in his Fortunes, as the Lords, *Lucy*, *Talbot*, *Basset*, *Willoughby*, *Fitz-Walter*, *Poynings*, *Fitz-Warren*, *Beauchamp*, and *Beaumont*, besides many Knights and Gentlemen. He carried with him his Wife the Lady *Constance*, Heir to the Crown of *Spain*, *Catharine*, her Daughter by him, and *Philippa*, his other Daughter by his first Wife. Before his Departure, he ^c ordained his Son, *Henry Earl of Derby*, Lieutenant of all he had in *England*, and placed about him a sage and judicious Council. And when he had took his Leave the King ^d presented him with a Crown of Gold, and commanded that his Men should obey him as King of *Spain*, the Queen likewise gave his Dutches a Crown of Gold, with many good Wishes of Success in obtaining their Right. As the Duke passed by *Brest*, the Governor made ^e Complaint to him of two Forts lately erected by the *French*, to annoy his Garrison. Whereupon he sent out a strong Force under the Lord *Fitz-Walter*, to assault and demolish them, but they were so well defended, that it cost them the Lives of many valiant Men, who were accidentally killed by the Fall of a Tower, and at length was gained by Capitulation, the *French*

D 4

Gover-

^c *Froissart*, Lib. 3 & 4. f. 64. ^d *Knighton*, præd. ^e *Hijf.*
of *England*, præd.

Governor being wounded, and most of his Men slain. From *Brest*, after this brave Exploit, the Duke passed along the Coasts of *Galicia*, and landed at the *Groine* with all his Army, on *St Laurence's Eve*, 9 *August*, 1386, 10 *R. II.* here they tarried a Month, and then the Duke went to *Compostella*. But the Lord *John Holland* kept the Army in Action, and won many small Garrisons in the neighbouring Country, and others willingly submitted to the Duke, because his Dutchesse, the right Heir of the *Spanish Crown* was with them. The Season being unfit for Action, the Duke consulted with *John*, King of *Portugal*, about their Expedition in the Spring, when it was agreed with their united Forces to invade *Spain*: Also to make the League the stronger, the Duke affianced his Daughter *Philippa* to the King of *Portugal*. At first his Arms were every where victorious. The *Spanish Army* under Don *Alvarez de Perez*, was totally ^f routed, and the *Spaniards* terrified with the Loss kept themselves close in the walled Towns, which were also many of them taken by the *English* and *Portuguese*. The *French* had promised the *Spaniards Assistance*, but a more kind Fate so befriended them, that the *English* were conquer'd without Weapons: The Heat and Unkindness of the Climate, so afflicted his whole Army with mortal Diseases, that many of his best Men, as the Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and others perished, and the Remainder were rendered unfit for any warlike Action. They were likewise in such extream Want of Provision, that ^g many of his

^f *Ibid.* p. 265.

^g *Speed's Chron.* p. 616.

his Men revolted to the Enemy, merely to get Relief, which the King of *Portugal* observing, said, he would attack them as Enemies; which the Duke prevented, telling him, he knew they did it only thro' Scarcity of Provision. But, as he sat on his Horse, he held down his Head, in great Sorrow and Anguish of Mind; and with Tears lamented his Condition; he begg'd of God, who judges of every Man's Right, to interpose on his Behalf, and make an honourable Conclusion of that Expedition for him; which Prayer the Event so well answer'd, that, (as my Author observes) God may well be judged to have heard him in his Affliction: He indeed ^h endeavoured to retrieve his Loss, by sending into *England* for a Recruit of his Forces; but the Troubles, there would not allow the King to spare him any, which farther increased his Grief. The Duke then having obtain'd Leave of the King of *Spain*, that the sick Soldiers should remain in his Country till they were recovered; departed in Sorrow to *Baion*, a City in *Gascoigne*, and there remain'd in much Melancholy for his ill Luck. Here Providence made way for that happy Conclusion which the Duke had desired: For the Duke of *Berry*, the French King's Uncle, making a Proposition of a Marriage with *Catharine* the Duke's Daughter, and Heiress to the Crown of *Spain*, after the Death of her Mother, so roused the Thoughts of the King of *Spain*, lest the Union of two such potent Interests, in *France*, and *England*, should bring greater Danger to his Throne; that by the Advice of his Council, he became

^h *History of England*, præd.

became an earnest Suiter to the Duke of *Lancaster*, for a Match between his eldest Son *Henry* and the Duke's Daughter. Some Propositions tending to a Conclusion had been made with the Duke of *Berry*, but the King of *Spain's* Offers, being more agreeable to his Wishes, and making more for the Honour of both the Lady and himself, the Marriage was soon concluded on these following Conditions, advantageous to all Sides.

I. That *Henry*, Prince of *Spain*, should marry the Lady *Catherine*, eldest Daughter of *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Constantia* his Wife; and that they should be called, after Marriage, Prince and Princess of *Asturia*, so long as the present King lived. II. That the Kingdom of *Spain*, after the present King's Death, should descend to the said Prince and Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies; and, for want of such Heirs, to *Edmund* Duke of *York*, (who had married King *Peter's* other Daughter) and his Heirs. III. That the King of *Spain* should pay the Duke of *Lancaster* 200000 £. towards the Charges of the Expedition, and 10000 £. per Annum, during his and his Duchess's Life. This angered the *French* King, and produced some Threats of a War, for the Wrong done the Duke of *Berry*. But the King of *Spain* valued not his Menaces, so long as he was sure of the Assistance of the *English*, and the Duke of *Lancaster* returned with Joy into *England*.

The King, whilst he was abroad ⁱ constituted him, May 26, 1388, ⁱⁱ R. II, his Lieutenant, in the Duchy of *Guyen*, and four Days after ^k, appointed

ⁱ Rymer, T. 7. p. 583.

^k Ibid. p. 586.

appointed him his Lieutenant in *Aquitain*, and that he might with greater Advantage treat with the King of *Spain*, he obtained a Commission¹, dated the first of *June* following, to make a Truce, Peace, or Confederacy, with him. The next Year he ^m obtained divers Privileges in his Duchy of *Lancaster*, viz. for a Chancery-Court there, and to have Writs for that Office under his own Seal; as also Justices for Pleas of the Crown, as well as others, with all Royalties belonging to a County-Palatine, in as ample Manner as the Earl of *Chester* ever had. Likewise for an Exchequer, with Barons, and other necessary Officers, and Power to make Justices itinerant for Pleas of the Forest, &c. And this Year continuing still abroad in his Post of Lieutenant of *Aquitain*, he, by Indenture ⁿ dated at *Curteys*, April 6, 1389, 12 R. II, entered into Agreement to aid *Gaston Count de Foix*, in War against the Count *de Armaignac*, and the Sieur *de la Bret*, with 300 Men at Arms, at the Pay of the said Count, each Man at 15 Franks per Month; and the said Count promised, on an Emergency, to aid the King of *England* with 200 Men at Arms, at the same Pay.

Having now brought all things to a Conclusion with the King of *Spain*, as already mentioned, he prepared for his Departure into *England*, and to that end the King ^o appointed, August 11, 1389, 13 R. II, *Thomas Savil*, Serjeant at Arms, to impress six Ships and one Barge, in the Port of *Dartmouth*.

On

¹ Ibid. p. 587. ^m Cart. ab an. 11. usq. 13 R. II, n. 4.
ⁿ Rymer, præd. p. 615. ^o Rymer, p. 641.

On the beginning of *November* following he arrived in *England*, bringing with him, as *Watſingham* says^p, 47 Mules, laden with Chests full of Gold. Just at his landing the King had summoned a^q great Council of his Peers to meet at *Reading*, to which he immediately hasted; not only to meet the King, and pay his Duty to him, but to reconcile the Difference which he had heard began to arise between the King and his Nobles. This Act, so conducive to the public Benefit, and Good of the Kingdom, he happily effected, and having made them all Friends, went to his Castle of *Hertford*, where he kept his *Christmas*.

On the second of *March* following, the King, by the^r Consent of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, created him Duke of *Aquitain* for Life, by^s putting on his Head a Cap, and giving him a Rod of Gold, to hold that Duchy of the King, and his Heirs, as Kings of *France*. And on the 26th of *May* 1390, 13 R. II, bearing^t the Title of Duke of *Aquitain*, and *Lancaster*, he was one of those Peers who complained to the Pope, against the Exorbitances, and Encroachments of the Apostolical See. On the eighth of *February* 1391, 14 R. II, he had a^u Grant for Life to be exempt from paying any Fees, for the great Seal, or other Seals, for any Letters-Patents, Commissions, Writs, Judgments, &c. in any of the King's Courts, &c. And this Year had a great and

^p *Watſingham*, p. 375.
^r *Rot Parl.* 13 R. II, n. 21.
^s p. 673. ^u *Ibid.* p. 695.

^q *History of England*, p. 266.
^t *Rymer*, p. 659. ^u *Ibid.*

and noble Hunting ^w in *Leicester Forest*, and the Parks adjoining, accompanied by divers eminent Persons.

The next Year, 15 R. II, he was ^x commis-
sioned to treat of a Peace with *France*, and soon
after *Christmas*, with the Bishop of *Durham*, the
Earl of *Rutland* his Nephew, several others of
the Nobility, and a Train of 1000 Men, passed
over to the Place of Treaty at *Amiens*. The
King of *France* having heard a great Character
of him for his Wisdom and Prudence, (and in-
deed, as my Author says ^y, he was one of the
wisest and greatest Peers of those Days, made
as magnificent Preparations for his Reception, as
if he had been the greatest Emperor in the
World, and met him himself at *Amiens*, with
his Brother the Duke of *Touraine*, and his Uncles,
the Dukes of *Berry*, *Bourbon*, and *Bur-
goigne*, and many other Peers of *France*. The
Charges of the *English* Embassadors, and their
Retinue, were born by the *French* King from
their coming from *Calais*, till they returned thi-
ther again. At the Treaty divers Propositions
for Peace were made on each Side, but both
Parties were so cautious to settle an advantageous
Peace, that nothing was concluded farther, than
that the Truce which was to end at *Midsummer*,
should continue another Year, and, in the mean
Time, more effectual Counsels should be taken,
at the meeting of the next Parliament, for the
Conclusion of the intended Peace; and so the
Duke and his Retinue returned Home again.

Soon

^w *Knighton*, p. 2737.
^y *Hist. præd.*

^x *History of England*, p. 268.

Soon after the King, by ^a his Advice, summoned a great Council, like a Parliament, at *Stamford*, to consult on a Peace, or resolve on a War, with *France*. This Meeting, after hot Debates, was dissolved without coming to a Resolution, but in the ensuing Parliament, which met at *Westminster* a little after *Christmas*, the Clergy having ^a granted the King half a Tenth to carry on the Negotiation, he, on the 22d of *February* 1393, 16 R. II ^b, constituted the Duke his Lieutenant in *Picardy*, and by two ^c Commissions of the same Date, the first appointed him, and his Brother the Duke of *Gloucester*, to treat with *John Duke of Berry*, *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, and others, deputed by the King of *France*, about a Truce, &c. and then gives a like Power to them, in Conjunction with *Walter Bishop of Durham*, *Thomas Earl-Marshal*, Governor of *Calais*, *Thomas Peircy*, Steward of the Household, *Sir Lewis Clifford*, Knight of the King's Chamber, and *Richard Rouhale*, L. L. D.

The two Dukes, &c. immediately ^d passed over to *Lenlyngham*, the Place of Treaty, between *Calais* and *Bologne*, where stately Tents were erected for their Meeting. The Frenchmen required to have *Calais* razed, but the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *Gloucester* answered, They had no Power to treat in that Matter, and they knew their Master would hold it in Demesn and Inheritance; and if they intended to conclude a Peace, they must not mention it any farther; which smart Reply put an End to that Demand.

Then

^a Hist. præd. p. 269. ^a Ibid. p. 270. ^b Rymer, p. 740.
^c Ibid. p. 741, 742. ^d History of England, p. 270

Then the Dukes insisted, That the Countries on that Side, which had of late been either in the Possession of King *Edward III.*, or King *Richard* their Master, should be restored, and the Florins which were left unpaid, by Reason of the War, should now be paid; which the *English* Lawyers proved to be agreeable to Reason and Equity. But the *French* argued much against it, and would by no Means yield to either: Whereby their Debates were adjourned for nine Days, that the Kings on both Sides might be acquainted with what they had done. The Duke of *Gloucester* was for no Peace, unless the former Conditions were granted. But the *French* King and Nobles, as well as King *Richard* and the Duke of *Lancaster*, were very desirous to bring it to an End, and so a Truce, at their next Meeting, was made for four Years.

During his Absence in *France*, he became a^e Widower by the Death of *Constance* his Duchess, a Lady of great Virtue and Piety, who was^f buried at *Leicester* with great Solemnity, the *Sunday* after the Feast of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*. In the next Parliament, which met at *Westminster* a little after the Feast of St *Hilary*, 17 R. II, he accused^g the Earl of *Arundel*, of encouraging and assisting the Commons of *Chester* against him, lying in his Castle of *Holt* by *Chester*, with a Body of Men, while the People, under one *Nicholas Clifton*, assaulted the Duke's House. The Earl flatly denied he had the least Intention that Way, and gave such probable Reasons

^e *Walsingb.* p. 385.
^g *England*, p. 271.

^f *Knighton*, p. 2741.

^g *History*

Reasons in his own Defence, that he was cleared of any such Design, and by the Mediation of certain great Persons, was perfectly reconciled to the Duke. Soon after, on the 10th of *March* 1394, 17 R. II, he was again ^h appointed the King's Lieutenant in *Picardy*, and the next Year obtained a Charter ⁱ for divers Privileges, in his Hundreds of *Gallow* and *Brothercrosse*, in *Com. Norf.* viz. Fines, Amerciaments, and Redemptions of his own Tenants, as also Year, Day, and Waste, Felons Goods, Return of Writs, &c..

Having been created Duke of *Aquitain*, in 13 R. II, as already observed, he, in Autumn ^k this Year went to take Possession of that Country. On his Arrival he ^l summoned the Lords and chief Inhabitants of the great Towns, and declared to them that the King of *England* had given their Country to him and his Heirs for an Inheritance, and desired their peaceable Submission to him as their supreme Lord. But they returned him Answer, That their Country was inseparably united to the Crown of *England*, and would never submit to him otherwise than as the King of *England*'s Lieutenant. The Duke insisted on his Gift, but would use no Force to compel them to Subjection, unless it were the more lasting ones of Kindness and Moderation. But they constantly affirmed they had ever been governed by Kings, and could not be alienated from the Crown of *England*, without a Violation of the King's Coronation Oath, and therefore would never submit to those Terms.

At

^h *Rymer*, pag. 766.
^k *Knighton*, p. 274.

ⁱ *Cart. 18 and 19 R. II. n. 12.*
^l *History of England*, p. 273.

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At length to end the Controversy, Deputies were dispatched from the People of *Aquitain* to the Court of *England*, where they insisted, that they ought not to be ^m alienated from the Crown, because they depended chiefly on that for Assistance and Protection. And tho' the Duke of *Gloucester*, (more ⁿ to keep his Brother out of the Nation, than out of Love to Justice, or to his Interests) pressed the inviolable Nature of the King's Grant to his Brother; yet the Arguments of the Deputies were so prevalent with the King, that it was decreed, that the Country and Dutchy of *Aquitain*, should always remain in the Demesne of the Crown of *England*, least it should fall into the Hand of some Stranger. But the Duke remain'd there governing as the King's Deputy, which Station he managed so well, that he gain'd the Love and willing Submission of all the People, being very affable and liberal.

The King therefore, lest the Grant he recalled should be obtained against his Will, sent for him home, and eased himself of that Jealousy; and the Duke, tho' he had been at great Expence to ^o purchase their Favour, chose rather to lose his Money than forfeit his Loyalty; and returned in 19 R. II, to the King at *Langley*, (where he kept his *Christmas*) but perceiving his Reception was rather honourable than real, he left the Court, and retired to his House at *Lincoln*. However before he went there, in the Parliament held at *London*, he ^p moved, that his Son, *Henry of Bolingbroke*, might be adjudged Heir to the

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King-

^m *Froissart*, Vol. 4. Chap. 61. ⁿ Hist. præd. ^o *Wals.*
388. ^p *Leland*, M. S. p. 383.

Kingdom of *England*, as being the Son of *Blanch*, Daughter of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, Grandson of *Edmond*, first Earl of *Lancaster*, who he pretended was elder Brother to King *Edward the First*, but put by the Crown, by King *Henry the Third*, for the Deformity of a broken Back, and therefore named *Crouchback*. Which was contradicted by *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, who made it appear to the contrary, and alledged, that being Son of *Philippa*, only Daughter and Heir to *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, second surviving Son of King *Edward the Third*. He was to be preferred before the Son of *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, as being younger than *Lionel*. This bold Motion of the Duke's, made the King cold to him, as had it been true, it fixed on the three *Edwards*, his Predecessors, the Title of Usurpers. Yet this Spark, his Son *Henry*, after blew into a Flame, and was the Cause of the Civil Wars, between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*.

But the Duke of *Lancaster*, whose Ambition being well known, was soon after as much wonder'd at for his Condescension; for, in his Retirement at *Lincoln*, to the Amazement of the People, he married on the *Octaves of the Epiphany* 1396, the Lady *Catharine Swinford*, who had been his Concubine in his Wife's Days. The Duke, in 3 R. II,¹ granted her the Wardship of *Bertran de Sanneby's* Heir, in these Words. *Pur le bone & greable service quelle nostre, tres-chier & bien amee, Dame Katherine Swynford, maistresse de noztresames, filles Philippe & Elizabet*

¹ Ex libro nigro in Cam. Ducat. Lanc. fol. 96.

beth de Lancastre, *ad fait a noz dittes filles lui a-*
voir Grauntes, &c. And calling Her his most
 dear and well-beloved Dame *Catharine Swinford*,
 granted her an Annuity of 200 Marks, in 5 R.
 II, payable out of his Honour of *Tickhill*. This
 Lady was a ^s Native of *Henault*, and Daughter
 to Sir *Payn Roet*, a Knight of that Country, who
 was ^t made Guyen, King of Arms, in the Reign
 of King *Edward the Third*. She was ^u brought
 up in her Youth in the Duke's House, and at-
 tended on his first Lady; but, in the Life-time of
 his second Wife, he had by her three Sons, and
 a Daughter, to whom he gave the Surname of
Beaufort^x, from the Place of their Nativity, a
 Castle in the County of *Anjou* in *France*. After-
 wards she was married to Sir *Hugh Swinford*, a
^y a Knight of *England*, who having left her a
 Widow, the Duke, out of his Affection to his
 Children, took her to his third Wife. This
 Match was much dislik'd by the Court-Ladies,
 and the Duchess of *Gloucester*, and the Coun-
 tesses of *Warwick*, and *Arundel*, particularly dis-
 disdain'd her, saying, they would not be present
 where she should come, on account of her having
 Precedency before them. But her prudent Be-
 haviour^z, conquered their Passions, and in a short
 Time she became very acceptable to them.

The King, soon after having * been married to
 the French King's Daughter by Proxy, went
 over to *Calais* in *October* following, attended by
 the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *Gloucester*, and a very

* *Ibid.* ^s *Stow's Annals*, p. 312. and *Leland*, M. S. Vol. 1. p.
 191. ^t *Weever's Funeral Mon.* p. 671. ^u *Stow præd.* ^x *Hey-*
lin's Help to Hist. p. 215. ^y *Stow præd.* ^z *Hist. of Eng.* p. 273.

* *Ibid.* p. 274.

splendid Retinue to receive his Wife. The two Kings, had an Interview between *Guisnes* and *Ardes*, attended by the Nobility of both Realms; and the French King, with his own Hands, deliver'd his Daughter to King *Richard*, who thankfully receiving her, delivered her again to the Duchesses of *Lancaster* and *Gloucester*, she being then but eight Years old. In this Year, (20 R. II.) he was again ^a made Lieutenant of *Picardy*, and shortly after ^b went into *Gascony*. He like wise ^c obtained an Act of Parliament, to legitimate the Children, which he had begotten on the Lady *Catharine Swinford*, before his Marriage with her ^d. And were render'd capable of all Honours and Employments, the royal Dignity excepted.

The next Year, (21 R. II.) the King incensed at the factious Behaviour of the Duke of *Gloucester*, and some other popular Lords contriv'd their Destruction. The Duke of *Lancaster*, disapproved of the rough and dangerous Proceeding of his Brother, and generally opposed him; but when the King complained to him, and the Duke of *York* of his Behaviour, they told him, "That tho' their Brother *Gloucester*, was somewhat rash in his Words, yet they knew him to be of truly loyal Principles, really studious of his Majesty's and Realms Happiness, and that he would not act any Thing prejudicial to either." These Words so much allay'd the King's Anger, that had not bad Instruments applied themselves to blow the Coals afresh, all Animosities had been quite extinguished. But the King being informed

ed,

^a Rot. Franc. 20. R. II. m. 10. ^b Ibid. m. 7. ^c Wals. 388.
^d Rot. Parl. 20 R. II. February 9.

ed, that the Duke of Gloucester had uttered many seditious Speeches, he suddenly apprehended him, and convey'd him to *Calais*, where he was soon after strangled. The Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*, were sent to the *Tower* much about the same Time, and the King having procured the Members of the ensuing Parliament, to ratify his arbitrary Proceeding, he resolved to bring the two Earls to a Trial. The Parliament met about the middle of *September*, and as my Author relates^d, the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *York* doubting of their own Safety, because their Brother was imprisoned, brought along with them a strong Body of Men to defend themselves, and were received into *London*, tho' the King before had forbidden the Citizens to entertain them; yet certain of the Nobility, who were sent to them from the King, giving them Assurances, that there was no ill intended against them, and that nothing should be done against the Lords, without their Advice and Concurrence, so prevailed with them, that they dismissed their Forces home. But it appears from better Authority^e, that the Duke of *Lancaster* had the King's Commission, dated 28th of *August*, 1397. 21 R. II, to raise Three hundred Men at Arms, and Six hundred Archers, as had likewise his Son the Earl of *Derby*, to raise Two hundred Men at Arms, and Four hundred Archers; and the Duke of *York*, One hundred Men at Arms, and Two hundred Archers; which they were to march to *Westminster*, the next Parliament, for the King's Guard, and there remain till further Order.

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During

^d *History of England*, p. 276.^e *Rymer*, T. 8. p. 14.

During the sitting of the Parliament, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick* were brought on their Trial, and ^f on that Occasion the Duke of *Lancaster* being High-Steward of *England*, past Sentence of Death on them. And soon after, his Son *Henry*, Earl of *Derby*, who had been created Duke of *Hereford*, much resenting the Murder of his Uncle, *Thomas of Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, by the King's Procurement at *Calais*; he said ^g to the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshall, *Fair Cousin*, what thinketh the King our Cousin to do; will be drive out of *England* all the Noblemen? within a while there will be none left. And on that Duke's Information, being sent for, and his Words related to the King in another Sense; and that he, the Duke of *Norfolk*, would prove them with his Body, and thereupon cast his Gauge. The Duke of *Hereford* said, Earl-Marshall, I say, that thou art an evil and false Traitor, and that I shall prove with my Body against thine, and in this Quarrel here is my Gauge. Whereupon the King commanding them to give Security not to depart the Realm, his Father ^h the Duke of *Lancaster*, with the Duke of *York*, and the Earl of *Northumberland*, were Pledges for him.

In 21 R. II. the Duke of *Lancaster*, with others, were ⁱ commissioned to amend and reform all Matters contrary to the Truces with *Scotland* and *France*. The Year after (22 R. II.) he was ^k constituted Lieutenant in the Marches towards *Scotland*, from the beginning of the Truce between

^f *History of England*, Vol. 1. p. 277. ^g *Froissart*, 299.
^h *Ibid.* 297. ⁱ *Rymer*, Tom. 8. p. 32. ^k *Rot. Scoc.* 22 R. II. m. 9.

tween both Realms, for twenty eight Years. But before the end of that Year, he ¹ departed this Life ^m at *Ely-House* in *Holbourn*, and was honourably buried by his first Wife in *St Paul's Cathedral, London*, where a noble Monument was erected to his Memory, very loftily built of Free-stone, placed betwixt two Pillars, on the North-side of the high Altar. Their Portraitures were cut in Alabaster, in full length, their Hands erect in Prayer; the Duke in Armour, and his Duchess in the Habit of the Times. There was also a View of the Crest, Shield and Spear, which he is said to have used in his Lifetime. The following *Memorial* was written on a Tablet, placed near the said Monument.

Hic in Domino obdormivit, Joannes Gandavensis, vulgo de Gaunt, a Gandavo Flandriæ urbe loco natali ita denominatus; Edwardi tertii Regis Angliæ filius; a patre Comitis Richmondiæ titulo ordinatus. Tres sibi uxores in matrimonio duxit; primam Blancheam, filiam & hæredem Henrici Duci Lancastriæ, per quam amplissimam adiit hæreditatem. Nec solum Dux Lancastriæ, sed etiam Leicestricæ, Lincolnicæ & Derbiæ comes effectus; e cuius sobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes, & proceres propagati sunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Constantiam, (quæ hic contumulatur) filiam & hæredem Petri Regis Castilliæ & Legionis; cuius jure optimo titulo Regis Castilliæ & Legionis usus est. Hæc unicam illi peperit filiam Catharinam, ex qua ab Henrico Reges Hispaniæ sunt propagati, Tertiam verò uxorem duxit Catharinam,

*ex equestri familia, & eximia pulchritudine fami-
nam; ex qua numerosam suscepit prolem, unde ge-
nus ex matre duxit Henricus septimus Rex Angliae
prudentissimus; cuius felicissimo conjugio cum Eli-
zabetba Edwardi quarti Regis filia, e stirpe Ebo-
racensi, Regiae ille Lancastriensium & Eboracen-
sium familie, ad exoptatissimam Angliae pacem
coaluerunt.*

*Illustremus hic Princeps Jobannes cognomento
Plantagenet, Rex Castilliae & Legionis, Dux Lan-
castriae, comes Richmondiæ, Leicestriæ, Lincol-
niæ & Derbiæ, locum tenens Aquitaniæ, magnus
seneschallus Angliae, obiit anno 22 regni Regis Ri-
cardi secundi, annoq; Domini, Mcccxcix.*

In 4 H. IV, the King, by his ⁿ Letters Patent, reciting his Licence granted to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, *Thomas*, Earl of *Worcester*, and others, Executors to *John*, Duke of *Aquitane* and *Lancaster*, (his dear Father) for their founding a Chantry, in a certain Chapel, (then newly built) situate on the North-side of the Choir of St *Paul's* Cathedral, opposite to the Tomb of the said Duke; and the Lady *Blanch*, his Wife, Mother to the same King: As also another Chantry in the Collegiate Church of our Lady, at *Leicester*, called *the New-work*, for two Priests to celebrate divine Service, for the good Estate of the said King, during his Life in this World, and afterwards for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his said Father and Mother, and for the Soul of the Lady *Constance*, former Wife to the said Duke, whose Body lieth interred

ⁿ Pat. 4. H. IV. p. 2.

interred * in the same Collegiate Church ; gave further Licence to the said Executors, to purchase Lands to the Value of Forty Pound *per annum*, for Support of the said Chantries, and to keep the Anniversaries of his said Father and Mother.

Also King *Henry the Fourth*, in the ^o 10th Year of his Reign, gave to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of *St Paul's*, and their Successors for ever, divers Messuages and Lands, within the City of *London*, for the Anniversary of the said *John, Duke of Lancaster*, (his Father) on the fourth Day of *February*; and of *Blanch*, his Mother, on the twelfth Day of *September*, yearly in the said Cathedral, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, nineteen *Antiphones*, nineteen *Psalms*, and nineteen *Lessons*, in the Exequies of either of them ; as also Mass of *Requiem*, with Note on the Morrow, to be perform'd at the High-Altar for ever : And moreover, to distribute to the said Dean and Chapter, these several Sums, *viz.* to the Dean, when present, Three Shillings and four Pence ; to the petty Canons, Ten Shillings ; to the Chaplains, Twenty Shillings ; to the Vicars, Six Shillings and eight Pence ; to the Choristers, Two Shillings and six Pence ; to the Virgers, Twelve Pence ; to the Bell-Ringers, Six Pence ; to the Keepers of the Lamps about the Tomb of the said Duke and Duchefs, at each of their

* This shews, that the Epitaph on his Monument was made long after his Decease, and that she was not buried with him ; so that the Effigies lying by him, was for *Blanch* his first Wife, who was buried in *St Paul's*.

• *Dugdale's History of St Paul's* p. 38.

their Anniversaries, Six Pence; to the Mayor of *London* for the Time being in respect of his Presence at the said Anniversaries, Three Shillings and four Pence; to the Sheriffs of *London*, when present, Three Shillings and four Pence; to the Bishop of *London* for the Rent of the House, wherein the said Chantry-Priests did reside, Ten Shillings: And the said Dean and Chapter were also to find eight great Tapers to burn about that Tomb, on the Day of the said Anniversaries, at the Exequies, and Mass on the Morrow; and likewise at the Processions; Masses and Vespers, on every great Festival; and on Sundays at the Procession, Mass, and second Vespers, for ever. And, lastly, to provide for those Priests, belonging to that Chapel on the North-part of the said Tomb, a certain Chalice, Missal, and Portvoise, according to the *Ordinale Sarum*; as also Vestments, Bread, Wine, Wax, and Glasses; and other Ornaments and Necessaries for the same, and Repair of their Mansion.

I shall now proceed to give an Account of this great Duke's Descendants. By his first Wife, he had Issue one Son, *Henry de Bolingbroke*, (so surnamed from the Place of his Nativity) Earl of *Derby*, and Duke of *Hereford*, after King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry the Fourth*; and two Daughters, *Philippa* married in 1387, to *John*, King of *Portugal*: Which Marriage was celebrated, to contract a more firm League betwixt the Duke of *Lancaster*, her Father, and that King, whereby he might be the better enabled to pursue the Conquest of *Castile* and *Leon*. She died many Years before her Husband, King *John*

John, who departed this Life at *Lisbon*, 14th of *August*, 1433. leaving by *Philippa* a numerous Issue, of which the eldest Son living was *Edward*, (so named from his Great-Grandfather, King *Edward the Third*) who succeeded his Father, and reigned five Years, leaving two Sons, *Alphonso*, and *Ferdinand*, Duke of *Visco*. *Alphonso*, succeeded his Father, by the Name of *Alphonso V.* and died in the Year 1481, leaving Issue, *John* the Second, King of *Portugal*, who had Issue, *Alphonso*, King of *Portugal*, in whose Death that Line extinguish'd, Whereupon *Emanuel*, Son of *Ferdinand*, Duke of *Visco*, second Son of *Edward*, King of *Portugal*, succeeded to the Crown; which *Emanuel* dying, Anno 1521. left Issue, *John*, *Henry*, and *Edward*, Ancestor to the present King of *Portugal*. *John* succeeded his Father, by the Name of *John the Third*, and had a Son, *John*, Prince of *Portugal*, who died in his Father's Life-time, leaving Issue his only Son, *Sebastian*, King of *Portugal*, slain in Battle against the *Moors* in *Africk*, anno 1587, without Issue, the last King of *Portugal* of that Line; He was succeeded by *Henry*, the Cardinal, his Great-Uncle, second Son of King *Emanuel*, who, by Reason of his Function and Years, not being capable of Issue, that Kingdom was seized by *Philip the II*, King of *Spain*, in the Year 1590, in Right of *Isabel* his Mother, Daughter of the said King *Emanuel*; and was possessed by *Philip the Third*, and *Philip the Fourth*, Kings of *Spain*, till the Year 1640: When it was recovered by *John* the Second of that Name, Duke of *Braganza*, Son of Duke *Theodosius*, second Son of

John

John the Sixth, Duke of *Braganza*; and *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of *Edward*, Infanta of *Portugal*, youngest Son of King *Emanuel*, as before-mentioned; which *John*, Duke of *Braganza*, by the primitive Constitution and Law of *Lamego*, was undoubted Heir to that Kingdom, and dying anno 1656, is the direct Ancestor to the present King of *Portugal*.

Elizabeth of *Lancaster*, second Daughter to *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by his first Wife, was first married to *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntingdon* and Duke of *Exeter*; 2dly, to Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope*, and Knight of the Garter, by whom she had no Issue. But by the Duke of *Exeter* had Issue, *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, who, by *Anne* his first Wife, Daughter of *Thomas of Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, youngest Son of King *Edward* the Third, had Issue an only Son, *Henry Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, from whom (by his second Wife, *Anne* Daughter of *John Montagu*, Earl of *Salisbury*) descended the *Nevils*, Earls of *Westmorland*. But *Constance Holland*, only Daughter of *John*, Duke of *Exeter*, who was married first to *Thomas Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, (by whom she had no Issue) and 2dly, to *John Lord Grey of Ruthin*, was Father by her of *Edmond* the first Earl of *Kent*, from whom the present Duke of *Kent* is descended, and all of his Lineage.

The Duke of *Lancaster*, by his second Wife, Daughter of King *Peter of Spain*, had Issue one Daughter, *Catharine* married, as before-mentioned, to *Henry*, Prince of *Asturias*, who succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Castile* and *Leon*, by the Name of *Henry III*, and had Issue by

by her *John*, the second King of *Castile* and *Leon*, Father of *Isabel*, his sole Daughter and Heir, married to *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, surnamed *the Catholick*, by whom she had Issue her only Daughter, *Joan*, espoused to *Philip*, Archduke of *Austria*, and in her Right King of *Spain*. And by her was Father of *Charles V*, Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *Spain*; and *Ferdinand*, Archduke of *Austria*, who, upon the Resignation of his Brother *Charles*, succeeded to the Empire in 1558. He was born in *Spain*, in 1503, and in Right of his Wife, was in 1527 crowned King of *Hungary* and of *Bohemia*, and is the direct Ancestor to the present Emperor of *Germany*, and of that Progeny. But to *Charles* the fifth Emperor of *Germany*, succeeded in the Kingdom of *Spain*, his Son *Philip*, Father of *Philip* the Third, King of *Spain*, who had Issue *Philip* IV, King of *Spain*, who left Issue a Son, *Charles* the Second, King of *Spain*, and a Daughter, *Maria Theresa*, married to *Lewis* the XIV, late King of *France*, who had Issue by her an only Son, *Lewis*, *Dauphin* of *France*, born on the 1st of *November*, 1662, who died in the Life-time of his Father, 14th *April*, 1711, leaving three Sons, *Lewis*, Father of the now King of *France*, *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, the Possessor of the Kingdom of *Spain*, by the Will of the before-mentioned *Charles II*, King of *Spain*, who died without Issue, in the Year 1700.

The Lady *Catharine Swinford*, third Wife of the Duke of *Lancaster*, surviving him, departed this Life, on the 10th of *May*, 1403, 4 *H. IV*, and lieth buried in the Choir of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, under a fair Tomb of Marble,

ble, built Altar-ways, with her Effigies in Brass, and this Epitaph cut on a Plate of the same Mettle, in old English Characters, beginning on the South-side from the Head.

Icy gist Dame Katherine Duchesse de Lancastre, jadys femme de la tresnoble, & tresgracious Prince John Duke de Lancastre, fitz a tresnoble, Roy Edward le tierce. La quelle Katherine moreult le x jour de May, l'an du grace mil CCCCI tierz ; de quelle almes Dieu eyt mercy & pitee. Amen.

By her the Duke had Issue *John*, surnamed *Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerset*, *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, and Cardinal, as also Lord Chancellor of *England*. *Thomas*, Earl of *Dorset*, and Duke of *Exeter*, who left no Issue ; *Joan*, first married to Sir *Robert Ferrers* of *Oversley*, and afterwards to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*. All which Children were^p legitimated by Act of Parliament, in 20 R. II.

Joan, Countess of *Westmorland*, lies buried by her Mother at *Lincoln*, under a Tomb adjoining to her's, whereon is this Eptaph.

*Filia Lancastriæ Duci inclyta sponsa Johanna
Westmorland primi jacet hic Comitis,
Desine scriba suas virtutes promere : nullo
Vox valeat merita vix reboare sua.
Stirpe, decore, fide, fama, spe, prece, prole,
Actibus & vita polluit ymmo sua
Natio tota dolet pro morte, Deus tulit ipsam
In Bricii festo C. quater, M. quater X.*

This

This Countess of *Westmorland*, was first married, (as was said before) to Sir *Robert Ferrers*, Baron of *Oversley*, who had by her only two Daughters, his Co-heirs; *Elizabeth* married to *John Lord Greystock*, who had Issue by her, besides four Sons, who were not married, *Ralph*, Baron of *Greystock*, and two Daughters; *Joan* the Wife of *John Lord Darcy*, from whom the present Earl of *Holderness*, and many others are descended; and *Eleanor* the Wife of *John Lord Evers*, from whom the Lord *Evers* descended. *Ralph*, Baron of *Greystock*, marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William*, Lord *Fitz-Hugh*, left Issue by her, *Robert*, his Son and Heir, who by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Edward Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, had an only Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas*, Lord *Dacres* of *Gillesland*, who in her Right was Baron of *Greystock*, from whom the present Earl of *Carlisle*, and many others are descended.

Mary the other Daughter, and Co-heir of Sir *Robert Ferrers*, Baron of *Oversley*, was married to *Ralph Nevil*, second Son to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, by *Margaret* his first Wife, Daughter to *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, and thereupon *John* his Son, had the Title of Lord *Ferrers*, whose Daughter *Joan*, (Heir to the Baronies of *Oversley* and *Newmarch*) being married to Sir *William Gascoigne*, he left only a Daughter, *Margaret Gascoigne*, his Heir, Wife to *Thomas Wentworth*, Ancestor by her to the present Earl of *Strafford*.

The said *Joan*, Daughter to the Duke of *Lancaster*, had Issue by her second Husband *Ralph*,

Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, eight Sons and five Daughters; 1. *Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury*, who had that Title in Right of his Wife *Alice*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury*, by whom he had Issue four Sons; *Richard, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury*, *John, Marquis Montagu*, *Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight*, and *George, Bishop of Exeter*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, afterwards Archbishop of *York*. Also six Daughters, whereof *Joan* was the Wife of *William Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel*, from whom descended *Henry, Earl of Arundel*, who left Issue two Daughters his Co-heirs; *Joan* married to *John, Lord Lumley*, but left no Issue surviving; and *Mary* married to *Thomas, Duke of Norfolk*, from whom the present Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Stafford*, and others, derive their Descent. *Cicely*, second Daughter of *Richard, Earl of Salisbury*, was married to *Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick*, by whom she had an only Daughter, who died unmarried. *Alice*, third Daughter was espoused to *Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh*, and had Issue by him five Sons, from whom no Descendants are remaining; and five Daughters, whereof *Alice* was married to Sir *John Fines, Knight*, Son of *Richard, Lord Dacres*, and *Elizabeth* espoused first to Sir *William Parr, Knight of the Garter*; and 2dly, to *Nicholas, Lord Vaux*, by whom she had only three Daughters; but by her first Husband she had Issue, Sir *Thomas Parr, Knight*, and *William, Lord Parr of Horton*, who left four Daughters his Co-heirs, from the eldest of which the present Earl of *Denbigh* is descended. The eldest Son,

Son, Sir *Thomas Parr*, took to Wife, *Maud*, Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *Thomas Green*, Knight, and had Issue *William*, Marquis of *Northampton*, who died without Issue; and two Daughters, *Anne* married to *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, from whom the present Earl of *Pembroke*, the Marquis of *Powis*, and *Henrietta-Lovisa*, Countess of *Pomfret*, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty, with many others, are descended. *Catharine*, the other Daughter, was first married to *Edward Borough*, a younger Son of *Thomas*, Lord *Borough*; 2dly, to *John*, Lord *Latimer*, 3dly, to King *Henry the Eighth*, and lastly, to *Thomas*, Lord *Seymour of Sudley*; but she had no Issue that lived to Maturity, except by her second Husband, whose Son by her *John*, Lord *Latimer*, left four Daughters his Co-heirs, whose Descendants are hereafter mentioned.

The other Daughters of *Richard*, Earl of *Salisbury*, were four, *Eleanor*, espoused to *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, from whom the present Earl of that Name, the Duke of *Athol*, and others, are descended. The fifth, *Catharine* wedded to *William Bonvile*, Son and Heir to *William*, Lord *Harrington*, whose Daughter and sole Heir *Cicely*, became the Wife of *Thomas*, Marquis of *Dorset*, from whom the present Earl of *Stamford* and those of that Line are descended; and 2dly, to *William*, Lord *Hastings*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Huntingdon*; 6. *Margaret* to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, from whom descended *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, whose Daughter and Heir the Lady *Diana Vere*, was married to *Charles* late Duke

Duke of *St Albans*, by whom she was Mother of the present Duke of *St Albans*.

The eldest Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Salisbury*, before-mentioned, was after his Father's Name *Richard*, and was Earl of *Warwick*, as well as *Salisbury*, having married *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; and was so eminent an Actor in those Broils, between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, that he had the Title of *King-Maker*. But he left only two Daughters, *Isabel* married to *George Plantagenet*, Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to *Richard*, Duke of *York*, and Brother to King *Edward* the Fourth, who, in her Right, had the Earldoms of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, and from them the present Earl of *Huntingdon* is descended. The other Daughter, *Anne*, was first married to *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, Son to King *Henry VI.* and 2dly, to the Murderer of her first Husband, afterwards King *Richard the Third*.

John, Marquis of *Montagu*, second Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Salisbury*, had Issue two Sons, who died young, and five Daughters; *Anne*, Wife of Sir *William Stoner* of the County of *Oxford*, Knight, *Elizabeth* of the Lord *Scroop* of *Upsall*, *Margaret* of Sir *John Mortimer*, Knight, and afterwards of *Robert Horne*; *Lucy*, first of Sir *Thomas Fitz-Williams*, Knight, and afterwards of Sir *Anthony Brown*, Knight, from which Marriage is descended the present Lord Viscount *Montagu*, the Lord *Tenham*, and others; and *Isabel* of Sir *William Huddleston*, Knight.

I now return to *William Nevil*, second Son of *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, by *Joan of Lancaster*,

caster. Which *William* in Right of his Wife *Joan*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas*, Lord *Fauconberg*, enjoy'd that Title, and was afterwards created Earl of *Kent*. He left Issue only three Daughters his Co-heirs, *Joan*, Wife to Sir *Edward Bedbowing*, Knight, *Elizabeth* to Sir *Richard Strangeways*, Knight, and *Alice* to Sir *John Conyers*, Knight, from whom is descended the present Earl of *Holderness*.

3. *George Nevil*, third Son of the said *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, by Gift of his Father, enjoying great Part of the Inheritance of the ancient Lords *Latimer's*, had Summons to Parliament by that Title in the Reign of *Henry the Sixth*, and from him descended Lord *John Latimer*, who left four Daughters his Heirs. 1. *Catharine* married to *Henry*, Earl of *Northumberland*, whose only Daughter and Heir was married to his Grace the present Duke of *Somerset*. 2. *Dorothy* the Wife of *Thomas Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, Ancestor to the present Earl. 3. *Lucy* wedded to Sir *William Cornwallis*, Knight, from whom the Lord *Cornwallis* is descended. 4. *Elizabeth* married to Sir *John Danvers*, Knight, from whom the present Duke of *Leeds* is descended.

4. *Edward Nevil*, fourth Son, was Lord *Abergavenny*, in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and sole Heir to *Richard Beauchamp*, Lord *Abergavenny*, by whom he had Issue *George*, Lord *Abergavenny*, who by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Fenn*, Knight, Vice-Treasurer of *England*, was Father of five Sons, *George*, *William*, *Edward*, *Thomas*, and *Richard*, and

two Daughters, *Jane*, Wife to Sir *Henry Pole*, Lord *Montagu*, who left two Daughters Co-heirs, *Catharine* married to *Francis*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, from whom the present Earl is descended, and *Winifred*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Barrington* of *Barrington-Hall* in the County of *Essex*, Knight, Ancestor in the Male-Line to the present Sir *John Barrington*, Baronet; and thro' the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Barrington*, Baronet, with Sir *William Masham*, Baronet, to the present Lord *Masham*; and *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *Edward Berkley* of the *Vine*, in *Com. Southamp.* Knight, who had Issue by her two Daughters his Co-heirs, *Anne*, and *Lora*, married to *John Ashburnham*, Esq; Ancestor to the present Earl of *Ashburnham*. The said *Anne*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Edward Berkley*, was espoused to *John Brent* of *Charing* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; by whom he had *Margaret* his Daughter, and at length sole Heir, Wife of *John Dering* of *Surrenden-Dering* in *Kent*, Esq; Father of *Richard Dering*, Esq; who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Twisden*, and had Issue Sir *Anthony Dering*, Knight, who took to Wife *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Bell*, Knight, by whom he was Father to Sir *Edward Dering* Baronet, who wedded *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *John Ashburnham*, Knight, and had Issue by her Sir *Edward Dering*, Baronet, who married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Daniel Harvey*, Knight, and left Issue, amongst other Children, *Catharine*, Wife of Sir *John Perceval*, Bart. from which Match proceeded *John Perceval*, now Earl of *Egmont*, who married *Catharine*,

rine, Daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton, in Com. Suff. Bart. by whom he hath Issue now living one Son, John, Lord Viscount Perceval, and two Daughters; the Lady Catharine, Widow of Thomas Hanmer, Esq; and the Lady Helena yet unmarried. The said John, Lord Viscount Perceval, married the Lady Catharine, second Daughter of James, late Earl of Salisbury, by whom he is Father of two Sons, John-James Perceval, two Years old, and upwards, Anno 1740, and Cecil-Parker Perceval, born October, 1739.

Having thus deduced the Descendants of George, Lord Abergavenny, by his Daughters, I shall next give an Account of his Sons, whereof George the eldest was Ancestor to Henry Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, whose only Daughter and Heir, Mary, was married to Sir Thomas Fane, Kt. from which Match is descended the present Earl of Westmoreland, as also many others of that Family now living. And Edward, third Son, had Issue two Sons, Edward, and Henry of Billingbeer, in Berks, from whom the Nevils of that County descend; as also, three Daughters, whereof Frances was the Wife of Sir Edward Waldegrave, Ancestor to the present Earl of Waldegrave, &c. Edward, eldest Son of the said Edward, succeeded to the Title of Lord Abergavenny, and is Ancestor to the present Lord, and to Margaret now Countess of Coningsby.

The other Sons of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, were Robert, Bishop of Durham, 6. Cuthbert, 7. Henry, and 8. Thomas, who all died issueless.

The five Daughters of *Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland*, were first, *Catbarine*, married to *John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk*; and, after his Decease, to *Thomas Strangeways, Esq;* 3dly, to *John, Viscount Beaumont*, and lastly, to *Sir John Widvile, Knight*; 2. *Eleanor*, espoused first to *Richard, Lord Spencer*, and 2dly, to *Henry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland*; 3. *Anne* wedded to *Humphry, Duke of Bucks*, and 2dly, to *Walter Blunt, Lord Montjoy*; 4. *Jane*, and 5. *Cecilia*, married to *Richard, Duke of York*, by whom she was Mother to King *Edward the Fourth*; as also to *Anne Plantagenet*, first married to *Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter*; and 2dly, to *Sir Thomas St Leger, Knight*, by whom she had Issue an only Daughter *Anne*, married to *George Manners, Lord Roos*, from which Match the Duke of *Rutland* is paternally descended, and by maternal Ancestors, the Earls of *Exeter, Orrery, Shaftsbury, Salisbury*, and others of the Nobility.

I shall now proceed to treat of the eldest Son of the Duke of *Lancaster* by his third Wife, which was *John, Earl of Somerset*, whose Son *John*, was created Duke of *Somerset*, and left Issue an only Daughter his Heir, *Margaret*, married to *Edmond Tudor*, by whom she was Mother of King *Henry the Seventh*. But *Edmond*, his younger Brother, succeeded him, and was also created Duke of *Somerset*. He left Issue, *Henry* his Successor, who by *Joan Daughter of — Hill, Esq;* was the Father of *Charles, Earl of Worcester*, from whom the present Duke of *Beaufort* and many others of our Nobility are descended. And *Edmond, Duke of Somerset*, Successor

Successor to his Brother *Henry*, dying also without Issue, his four Sisters were Co-heirs, viz.

Eleanor Beaufort, married first to *James, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire*, by whom she had no Issue; and 2dly, to *Sir John Spencer, Knight*, by whom she had two Daughters, *Catharine* married to *Henry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland*; and *Margaret* to *Thomas Carey, Esq;* from whom the present Lord *Hunsdon*, and the Lord Viscount *Falkland*, and all of those Lines derive their Descent.

Anne Beaufort, second Sister, was first married to the Lord *Hot of Ireland*; and 2dly, to *Sir John Fry, Knight*.

Joan Beaufort, third Sister, was the Wife of *Sir William Paston, Knight*, by whom she had Issue two Daughters, his Coheirs, *Anne* married to *Sir Gilbert Talbot*, who also left by her two Daughters, from whom the present Sir *Thomas Littleton of Frankley, Bart.* by the eldest, and the *Astleys of Pateshul* by the youngest, are descended. *Elizabeth* the second Daughter of *Sir William Paston*, was the Wife of *Sir John Savile, of Thornhill, in Com. Ebor. Knt.* who had Issue *Henry Savile, Esq;* Grandfather of *John Lord Savile, of Pomfret*, Father of *Thomas Earl of Sussex*, who by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesey*, had Issue *James, Earl of Sussex*, who died issueless; and two Daughters, *Frances*, married to *Francis, Lord Brudenel*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Cardigan*; and *Elizabeth*, married to *James, Lord Audley*, Son and Heir of *Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven*.

The said Sir John Savile had also three Daughters, *Anne*, married to Sir *Henry Thwaits*; *Elizabeth*, to Sir *Thomas Conyers*, of *Sockbonre*, in *Com. Pal. Durb.* and 2dly to *Thomas Southill*, Esq; and *Margaret*, wedded to *Thomas Wortley* of *Wortley*, in *Com. Ebor.* Esq; and 2dly to *Richard Corbet*, Esq. The said *Thomas Wortley*, had Issue by her *Francis Wortley*, of *Wortley*, Esq; who by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Robert Swift*, of *Rotheram*, in *Com. Ebor.* Knight, was Father of Sir *Richard Wortley*, Knight, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Edward Boughton*, of *Causton* in *Warwickshire*, by whom he had Issue four Sons, of which only *Francis* the eldest left Issue; and four Daughters. The said *Francis Wortley* was created a Baronet 24 of June, 1611, and married *Grace*, Daughter of Sir *William Brounkard*, of *Melkesham*, in *Wiltshire*, by whom he left Issue a Daughter, married to Sir *Henry Griffith*, of *Agnes Burton*, in *Com. Ebor.* and an only Son Sir *Francis Wortley*, Bart. who died Anno 1666, and left his Estate to the Honourable *Sidney Montagu*, second Son of *Edward*, Earl of *Sandwich*, who had married *Anne* his Daughter, and to bear the Name of *Wortley*.

The four Daughters of Sir *Richard Wortley*, were *Mary*, the Wife of *Henry*, Baron of *Hilton*, in *Com. Pal. Durb.* Ancestor to the present Baron of *Hilton*; *Anne*, Wife of *Sir Rotheram Willoughby*, of *Wollaton*, in *Com. Nott.* Ancestor to those of that Place. *Elizabeth*, 3d Daughter was married to Sir *Henry Crofts*, of *Saxham*, in *Suffolk*, Knight; and *Eleanor* the 4th, to Sir *Henry Lee*, of *Quarendon*, in *Buckinghamshire*, Knight.

Knight and Baronet, from whom the present Earl of *Litchfield*, and others of his Family, derive their Descent.

I now return to *Margaret Beaufort*, fourth Sister and Coheir of *Edmund*, Duke of *Somerset*. She married to her first Husband *Humphry*, Earl of *Stafford*, who, by her, was Father of *Henry*, Duke of *Buckingham*; whose Son *Edward*, Duke of *Buckingham* had Issue *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Grandfather of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Thomas Lord Audeley*, of *Walden*; and, among other Children, had Issue *Margaret*, married to *Robert Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, who had Issue *Richard*, Earl of *Dorset*, whose sole Daughter, and Heir *Margaret*, was the Wife of *John Tufton*, Earl of *Thanet*; and, from *Edward*, Earl of *Dorset* (Brother to the said *Richard*) is descended his Grace *Lionel*, now Duke of *Dorset*.

The said *Margaret Beaufort* had to her second Husband Sir *Richard Darel*, by whom she had Issue a Daughter, Wife of *James Touchet*, Lord *Audley*, from whom the present Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Castlehaven*, and others, are lineally descended.

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